IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
No. 55,953—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1913. PRICE ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
17th May	PERSIA	8000	...	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
*31st "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	...	...
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000	...	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000	...	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	13000
9th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8-00	...	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*These Vessels will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Bombay about
Umona.. 5500 13th June, 1913

Fare Rs. 350 to Rs 440.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
*Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	18th May
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th June.
*Circassia	6722	C F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th July
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	3rd Aug.
*Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley	17th Aug.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	13th Dec. 1914
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

IN ENDEAVOUR TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers for Sailing Date Time Route via.
Dumra ...1495 Thurs. 15th May. 9 a.m. † C. M.
Lhasa ...2181 Friday 16th May 6 a.m. direct.
Lingza ...2185 Mon. 19th May 11 a.m.* P.D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday. 15th May, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Bankura," 3,164, tons, on Thursday the 15th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Lingo, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday, 15th May
†Lindula	3358	" 29th "
*Pentakota	3418	" 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	" 26th June.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lightning," 3,315 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
14th May, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	4th June, 1913
"Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Lafont	2nd July, 1913.
Nora	5685	Cousiz	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. "	891	743	405
To London (single) .. "	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

OR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	May 15, 1913
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio	June 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	July 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	4050	G. Belsito	May 22, 1913
Capri	4196	E. Portunato	June 22, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY, Agent

BANKS

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	.. Gold	$ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	"	" 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	"	" 627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS, and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street,

GROTRIAN-STEINWEG NACHF PIANOFORTES.

When we first introduced these instruments into India about 15 years ago a local professor of the pianoforte who was much impressed with their great musical qualities remarked that it was unfortunate that the name of the manufacturers was not less difficult to remember, as "Grotrian Steinweg Nachf" would tax even a retentive memory. This may be true to an extent, but from the manufacturers' point of view the name GROTRIAN STEINWEG discloses a history of 77 years of the most successful pianoforte building.

INDEPENDENT CONSTRUCTION has given to these pianos a marked individual character. INDEPENDENT CONSTRUCTION by which not only has greater volume and richness of tone been obtained, but considerable economy in dimensions also. Size for size, the Grotrian Steinweg pianos have greater penetrating power than any piano extant and they possess qualities which have secured for them the most Honourable Distinction from the WORLD'S GREATEST PIANISTS past and present and their rich musical qualities have also secured for them further Honourable Distinction, in, that they are used in the most celebrated musical institutions such as:—

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BERLIN.
THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MUNICH.
THE GRAND DUCAL CONSERVATORY, KARLSRUHE.
DR. HOCH'S CONSERVATORY, FRANKFURT.
THE CONSERVATORIES AT STUTTGART, COLOGNE, STRASSBURG, BASLE, UTRECHT, Etc.
THE INSTITUTE MARIA ADELAIDE, PALERMO
Etc., Etc., Etc.

At all the musical institutions mentioned above the GROTRIAN STEINWEG PIANOS are considered especially suitable for ARTISTIC PLAYING.

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager,

BANKS.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 211

CAPITAL (fully paid up) £8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd.
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd, and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	" "
Chester	125	" "
Devoe's	125	" "
Monkey	125	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

OWING to the death of Mr. Shapoorji Sorabji Mistri, a representative of the (A) Fort Ward, there is a CASUAL VACANCY in the Office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I therefore pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix THURSDAY, the 29th May, 1913, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 13th May, 1913.

THE estate of the late THOMAS CRAMPTON PENNINGTON of Bombay, Dealer in Pianos, having come under the Undersigned's administration, offers are invited for the PURCHASE as a going concern of the Stock-in-trade and goodwill of the business of the deceased, carried on at Convent Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General, High Court,
Bombay.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

Modified up to the 1st May 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297, (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to the 1st May 1912, the Undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of July 1913, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as Curry Road.

A plan of this Street showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefore as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 13th day of May 1913.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner for the
City of Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY and erection of a STEEL or IRON TANK 200,000 gallons capacity the bottom of tank to be forty feet high above rail level and with foundations 10 feet below rail level at Bhusawal Station. The Tank to be supported on columns, the weight on foundations when tank is full of water not to exceed 1¼ tons per square foot.

Tenderers will submit their own design and the specification should state country where material manufactured. Designs and tenders should be submitted before noon on June 30th, 1913, to Undersigned who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHIEF ENGINEER,
G. I. P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

EVERY NIGHT AT
6-30 and 10.

OUR STAR PROGRAMME.

HEAR

GEORGIE CORLASS

SING

"THE GABY GLIDE."

THE MELODY

THAT

SEND LONDON CRAZY.

MR. HARRY
QUININGBOROUGH
FROM THE LONDON
COLISEUM.

AND ALL OUR FILMS.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.
CINEMA THEATRES CO., LTD.
TO-NIGHT ONE SHOW ONLY
6-30 to 8-30.
10 o'clock Show at "Alcazar."

RICARD AND BEST
(MONTE) (OLIVE),
MUSIC.....MIRTH.....MELODY.

LITTLE MONA,
THE COMEDIENNE WITH
A VOICE.

THE MELBOURNES
IN A NEW BURLESQUE.

EILEEN MELBOURNE
IN A BUDGET OF NEW SONGS.

And our "Exclusive" Pictures.

ENGLISH CUP FINAL.
The Great FOOTBALL Match.
AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
OUR 10 o'clock SHOW will be at
THE "ALCAZAR."
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.

NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

THE "ALCAZAR,"

CINEMA THEATRES Co., Ltd.
EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10

MDLLE. LYGIE
IN HER BEST DANCE OF ALL.
A GORGEOUS PRODUCTION:—
FIRE DANCE!...FIRE DANCE!!

MISS MARIE GODWIN
THE CHARMING SOUBRETTE.

AUGMENTED BY OUR PICTURES,
COMPLETE CHANGE TO-NIGHT.
HIS ONLY FRIEND
A Drama that will Interest you.
LOVE AND A MOTOR.
THE CARRIER PIGEON.
THE LAND OF THE TURKS.
AND A SIDE SPLITTING COMIC.

TO-NIGHT
AT 10 P.M.
AND EVERY WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY,
The whole programme from the Cinema de Luxe will be presented in conjunction with the "ALCAZAR" programme,

NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.
BOOK YOUR SEATS "NOW."

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

An Entirely New Programme. Pictures that will Delight all Hearts.

THIS WEEK'S STAR-FILM:

"THE HONOUR OF HIS FAMILY."

A highly tragic Episode of the American Civil War.

See also:—

1. LOVE YE ONE ANOTHER..... (Coloured Drama).
2. ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA..... (Remarkable views).
3. HOW THEY GOT MARRIED ..... (Comedy).
4. POLIDOR AND THE BABY..... (Comic).
5. TWEEDULDUM'S CYCLE RACE... (Comic).

4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 and 11-15 to 12-15.

PRIZE SHOWS on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
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SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

THE TIME TESTED REMEDY FOR THESE TERRIBLE DISEASES.

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Re. 1 each.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain, work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

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Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

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Cures ring-worms, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

IN THE PRESS **PRICE Rs. 5**

THE

Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

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1913

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

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NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.

AT ONCE

FOR THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

LIMITED.

20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 " " MACHINEMEN.

Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.

Apply at once to

ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited
Homjee Street.

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JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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WANTED.—A good PIANO accompanist for Violin practice twice a week. Apply stating terms to Box No. 745, care of this Paper.

WANTED by European Engineering firm a CLERK, quick at figures and making out costs. Apply stating past experience and salary expected to Box No. 731, care of this Paper.

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David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
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WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MUKADUM Machine Minder. One able to speak English. Good salary to the right man. Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET a nice BUNGALOW on Bombay-Agra Road, near Revenue Buildings, at Nasik, suitable for Europeans. Convenience for a garden and a well in the compound. Reasonable rent to be settled personally or by a letter. Communicate with
VISHNU LAXMAN VAISHAMPAYEN,
Near Asradoor,
Nasik.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, or Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

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THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette

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FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

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J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

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By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

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BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

ON SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 Grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 14th May, 1913.

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AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar, Calcutta.

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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
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Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
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Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

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AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column... ... ... Re. 1½ per Inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

PPING INTELLIGENCE.

. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Vadala, ons, Captain C. G. Cocklin, in harbour on Monday from 22nd April via Madras, and coast ports, with a cargo, 1 cabin and 3 deck ers.

steamer Clintonia, 2439 tons, W. E. Mathews, sailed yester- Genoa, with a general cargo.

ELS IN THE STREAM.

-WAR AND R I. M. VESSELS.

Carriage ...Comdr Ward ... R I M
Pallas rus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
uffe in Coud La Troche R I M
vesti ator....Capt Hickman Sarsey Str.

S IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 13.

...1332 Keefod..... T Jeewanda
...2942 Dooley .....T M and Co
...1575 Whitehead...1575 M M & Co
...2 Peel .....T & Co
... 1913 Fa er.....Arab Stm Ld
...2 2 Ridland... .....T M and C
.....38 9 Phillips ..... M M & Co
2539 Williamson .....T M and C
27 9 Dunsel ...W and A G and Co
lly...2377 White .....K N and Co
.....777 Coates .....Arab Steamer
.....2702 Tallent ...M M and Co
.....2441 Scarr..... Yule
.....753 Erickson.... ...Bangkok
.....504 Burbridge.....M M & Co
.....3209 Keasley .....Antwerp
148 Robertson ..W and A G and Co
570 Elton ..... M M & Co
...2346 Brown ..... Arab S Ld
... 121 Crosston .....M M and Co
..Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
... ..2041 Kaas ..... T M and Co
...2833 Parker .....K N and Co
....2752 Jackland ....T M and Co
.....698 Nacoia..... Nacoia
.....1999 Creagh ...I B P and C
....3168 Kidd eton .....T M & Co
....2161 Cocklin .....M M & Co

SELS IN DOCK.—MAY 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

ons, Capts, Dest. Date. Agents
2762 Boxhall ...Holt J F and Co
.....3147 Hamilton ..Dunkirk ... J F & Co
.....4785 Hickey... P and O Co
...3170 Caltzea ..... S S & Co
...2785 Fish rien...Antwerp etc 15-5...J F and Co
.....1163 Geddie .....T M & Co
.....3794 Potter...15-5...Kobe ... P & O Co
...2207 Stockwell...M M and Co
Maru ...3145 Kamoshita...N Y Kaisha
.....2143 Cold .....J F and Co
...2246 Williams ..Port Said 15-5 L Dreyfus & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

burg ..2385 Selerich ... A L S N Co
...3993 Corsley ..Liverpool...18-5 W & A G & Co
... ..3186 Maganzini .....R. Line
ome Hall ...2767 Fied ...K N & Co
ocian ...2761 Jones ... Marseilles... W and G & Co
lala .....3134 Galloway .....15-5... W & A G & Co
Curling... .....3108 Gourlay ..... J Finlay & Co
enfels...2334 Reimer...Karachi...15- W & A G & Co
...3513 Barcham...Shanghai .. 21-5...P and O Co
City of York ..Wilson ... K N & Co
Persia ...1154 Bradshaw ...P and O Co
mra..... ...762 Morrison M M & Co
... ..2979 Jacob ..Antwerp ..17-5 K N & Co
am .....1334 Courbeim.....Ralli Bros

H W P D

...545 Abdoi .....Bo S N Co
...547 Hossein.....N F...N F ... Bo S N Co Ld
... ..699 Fakeera...Kochi 11-5... Bo S N Co

M W D D

...598 Fanning ..17-5...T M and Co

ARRIVALS.

sel.	Commander.	From
.....	Cocklin ...	Mumbai, / pr 22

DEPARTURES.

ssel.	Commander.	Destination
nia.....	Mathews ..	Genoa

wing vessels began to load yester-

Vadala, for Rangoon, etc.
Shwegyon, for Rangoon, etc.
Badagir, for Calcutta, etc.

AMER MOVEMENTS.

ohor Line Co's steamer Circassia, arriv- rpool from Bombay on the morning, h instant.

ermen Line Co's steamer Trafford Hall pool outward bound on the 9th inst.

chor Line Co's steamer Scindia, H me- nd arrived at Marseilles on the 12th

Y EXPORTS.—MAY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

—32 bales wool, A Moolchand ; 333 oil cakes, R J Davar and Co ; 24 s wool, R Agarchand ; 12 bales l, S Kesharimal ; 21 bales wool, B abdas ; 157 bales wool, D Koondan- ; 23 bales wool, M Balia ; 82 bales l, D Sassoon, and Co ; 143 b les l, W and A Graham and Co ; 8 s wool, Bombay Co ; 30 bales wool, Karra ; 97 bales wool, P Moorlidhar.

FOR GLASGOW.

s—22 3-4 tons teak deck planks, Kenzie Saw Mills ; 70 cwts Indian tney, F Nowrojee ; 168 cwts staves, cwts empty hogsheads, 72 cwts iron ops, Spencer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

s—7,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 2 ts rosa oil, Pheroze and Co.
me Hall s—24,100 cwts wheat, lli Bros ; 100 cut gum Arabic, M ffer- bhoy ; 1,663 cwts castorseed, D Sassoon and Co.
ale s—7,750 cwts wheat, K Devchand nd Co.
onian s—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

s—30 bales cow hides, 15 bales sheep kins, R M Kooka ; 64 cwts ginger, 170 wts cardamoms, M H Kayum ; 15 sks Indian chutneys, Army and Navy Society ; 604 cwts nux vomica, R ewandas and Co ; 26 bales cow hides, Esmail and Co ; 2 bdles woolen car- ts, K King and Co ; 17 cwts aloes, Hoosein and Co ; 91 bales goat and sheep skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 64 bales cow hides, 15 bales goat skins, M J Joomabhoy ; 5 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola ; 76 bales cow hides, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—5,267 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Magdala s—1,200 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 200 cwts bonemeal, J Livingstone and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Caithness s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, 2,000 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 14,707 cwt gingelly-seed, 4,000 cut poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Istrian s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels s—500 bales cottonfly, Solomon Bros; 20 bales cotton hides, H Gannon and Co ; 1,500 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co.

Crossby s—48,000 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 cwts castorseed, 2,196 cwts gingellyseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Diwardkar and Co ; 110 bales cotton, J H Begbie and Co ; 440 bales cotton, N Rajaram ; 250 bales cottonfly, J C Tadiwala ; 290 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co ; 1,250 tons manganese ore, C I Mining Co ; 2,500 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, J D Sassoon and Co ; 500 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co ; 441 cwts gum Arabic, 97 cwts turmeric, M Jafferbhoy ; 4,000 cwts castorseed 1,400 cwts poppyseed, 400 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 1,410 cwts weedseed B and Krause.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FUME.

Habsburg s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR CATANIA.

Sicilia s—5,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia—1 bdle woolen carpets, A Pershotem

FOR HONKONG.

Arcadia s—37 cwts kismiss, 24 cwts angoor, T Canji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—750 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha; 50 tons old iron, N Futehally and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 647 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 13.

Steamer City of York from Liverpool, Agents K. Nixon and Co; 10 coils 2. cases cordage and rope, 19 cases locks, 424 bundles buckets, 19 cases twine, 391 crates glass bottles, 43 cases window glass, 22 cases 4 casks nails, 153 casks gum, 57 cases beer, 637 barrels, 2 cases, 15 drums lubricating oil, 30 drums boild oil, 50 drums linseed oil, 500 drums bricks, 345 cases candles, 27 cases medecine, 67 cases 210 drums, 1,368 kegs paint and colour, 224 bales paper, 100 bundles yellow metal sheets, 200 bundles copper sheets, 319 drum oil, 127 cases biscuits 1,875 boxes, 153 barrel soap, 174 cases soap, 1 case toilet soap, 1,299 bales 1382 cases cotton goods, 200 bales 305, cases, cotton yarn, 8 cases cotton and linnens 6 cases cotton and silk, 5 cases, 2 bales cotton and woolens, 2 cases silk, 3 cases silk yarn, 13 bales wool, 3 bales 11 cases woolens, 2 cases umbrellas, 2 case cigarettes.

Steamer Arcadia from London, Agent P and O S N Co. 3,400 casks cement, 5 cases clocks, 3 cases cocoa, 55 bags coffee, 1 cask salamonial, 1 case hides, 8 packages bottles, 2 packages port, 50 cases, 1 hogshead sherry, 246 cases brandy, 59 cases whisky, 3 casks nails, 5 drums oil, 100 bundles yellow metal, 100 bundles copper sheets, 3 hogshead, 186 cases wine, 210 cases gin, 431 bales 14 cases, 14 packages paper, 7 cases biscuits, 42 cases condensed milk, 19 cases confectionery, 2 casks, 170 drums, 320 kegs, 24 packages paints 29 cases provisions, 12 cases lampware 7 cases, 5 casks ivory, 24 cases soap, 2 cases cotton, 1 case linnen, 4 cases woolen, 12 cases vegetable wax, 2 bales cigarettes.

Steamer Vadala from Moulmein, Agents.—M M and Co., 13 bags rice, 3,256 bundles, 549 bales, 101 coils, coir manufactures, 61 bundles, 271 robbins copra, 210 bags ginger, 10 bags turmeric, 545 bags pepper, 1 case cigars. 71,598 pieces 51,830 bundles scantlings, 1,771 pieces squares, 787 pieces planks, 2,206 bundles buttons, 139 pieces posts, 54 bales cotton waste.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.....	14	m 5	20	24	4
		6	12 a	26	4
Thurs ...	15	m 6	48	24	10
		7	16 a	26	6
Fri	16	m 8	11	25	10
		8	15 a	26	8
Sat	17	m 9	32	27	1
		9	6 a	26	11
Sun ...	18	m 10	6	28	2
		9	52 a	27	1
Mon	19	m 10	55	28	11
		10	38 a	27	1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed ...	14	m 11	13	18	9
Thurs ...	15	m 0	58	18	11
		0	45 a	19	2
Fri	16	m 1	52	17	9
		2	2 a	19	1
Sat	17	m 2	88	16	6
		3	1 a	18	11
Sun	18	m 3	22	15	6
		3	54 a	18	10
Mon	19	m 4	4	14	9
		4	44 a	18	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May	Sunrise	Sunset.
14 (Wed)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m
15 (Thurs)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m
16 (Friday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 5m
17 (Saturday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6m
18 (Sunday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6m
19 (Monday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First quarter, May 13th, 5h. 15·0m. p.m.; Full Moon, 20th, 0h. 48·1m. p.m.; Last quarter, 27th, 6h. 33·7m. a.m.; New Moon, June 5th, 1h. 27·0m. a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CHRISTOPHER.—At Parsonage Cottage, Kasauli, on May 2nd, the wife of Captain C. de L. Christopher, S. and T. Corps, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

French Room : Lecture by Prof. Louis Peltier, on Medicine through the Ages, Part I., 6-30 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim : Never promise what you are unable to fulfil.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mantua," with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer s. s. "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure on the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail ...	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—Communication between Calcutta and Asansol has been restored and traffic is now normal.

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.—Mr. Byramji Rustomji Jeejeebhoy is a candidate for the Fort Ward Election.

CARTMAN'S DEATH.—A fatal accident occurred at Gundpowder-road on Monday, when a cartman named Bapu Shripat (60), fell while attempting to climb up into his cart, which was laden with bricks, the wheels of the cart having passed over his body. He was killed instantaneously.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A Hindu woman, Santokabai (17), was bathing in her kitchen, when her sari caught fire from sparks that came from the fireplace. In her attempt to protect the cloth, she was burnt all over the body and as a result died yesterday evening at her house in Bhuleshwar.

FATIMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of April the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 10,264 ; of whom 4,258 were males, 3,608 females and 2,398 children. The average daily attendance was 342.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—Prof. E. A. Wodehouse, M. A., will lecture in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby-road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p. m. The subject will be "Theosophy and Education." Prof. P. K. Telang, M. A., LL. B., will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per extra s s "Palamcot a," will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m., on Thurday the 15th May. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Nera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a.m., on Friday the 16th idem.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther and Officers the Band of the 25th Russell's Infantry will play the following selection of music under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakirchand, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March .....56th Brigade	Murray
Overture ...Coronation (with Bell effect)	Ord. Hume
Waltz .....The Old Belfry	Poelps
Selection ...The Girl in the Taxi..	Gilbert
Gavotte .....Les Cloches de St. Malo (With Bell effect).....	Rimmer
Fantasia ...On the Tiles..... ...	Smith
Two-Step ...Dixieland (With Bell effect).....	Hanes
Reverie .....La Voix des Cloches (With Bell effect)...	Luigini

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. C. H. Barnard, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dowsall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March .....Old Comrades	C. Teike
a Serenade..	
b Spanish Dance An Evening in Toledo ..	Schmeling
Melodies (from) ...Carmen	Bizet
Vase.....Phryne	Zulueta
Experts (from Suite de Ballet ...Les Deux Pigeons	Messager
Melodies (from) ...The Girl in the Train..	Leo Fall
Moreau ...The Turkish Patrol ...	Michaelis

REJOICINGS IN MORVI.

BIRTHDAY OF THE THAKORE SAHEB.

A Morvi correspondent writes :—

Yesterday, the 10th instant, was observed as an auspicious holiday in the Morvi State, being the anniversary day of H. H. Sir Waghji, G.C.I.E. Early in the morning a Darbar was held at the residence of his Highness in the Nazarbag, which was largely attended by the State officers and Girasias and other gentry. After the usual Gol-Nazar ceremony was over, Mr. D. T. Jhaveri, in a neat speech, recounted the immense benefits derived from his Highness' administration and wished long life and prosperity to the energetic and sympathetic ruler of the Morvi State. After this slokas and poems were recited by way of blessing and benediction, and the meeting dispersed.

In the afternoon there was a great social gathering held under the auspices of the local Arya Hiteshani Sabha at the Ladhu Mandir, where people of all classes were present to share in the amusements which were provided at the expense of the Hon. Mr. Pattani, Member of the Executive Council of Government who, as a native subject of his Highness, has regularly contributed to the occasion for the last twenty years. After the Head Master of the local High School, Mr. P. M. Patel, B.A., had had opened the proceedings of the gathering, by placing an elegant wreath on the portrait of his Highness, one gentleman from among the assembly, after wishing long life and health to the Thakore Saheb, recalled and recounted the beneficent acts of his Highness.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE BOMBAY RACECOURSE LEASE.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board resumed consideration of the letter from Government, Judicial Department, forwarding a letter from the Secretary, W. I. T. Club, and asking on what terms the Board were willing to grant a long lease to the Club for the Bombay Racecourse.

The Chairman said that he was not prepared to ask the Board to pass a resolution on the subject that afternoon, but he would tell them the result of his interview with the Secretary of the Turf Club, which was summarised in the letter he had written to him.

The Chairman had informed the Turf Club's Secretary that the Board had considered it undesirable to pass any resolution until they knew what improvements the Club would undertake to make, what rent they were prepared to pay in case the ground was leased for five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twentyfive or thirty years, and how far they were prepared to allow the public to make use of the central plot as a recreation ground.

The Secretary of the Club had told the Chairman that there was some difference of opinion amongst the Stewards and he could not reply to the Board's questions without first consulting them.

Under the circumstances further consideration was deferred.

The Trustees then considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, suggesting an exchange between the Trust and the Corporation of certain plots of land in the neighbourhood of Gowalia Tank.

The Chairman said that the Corporation had decided to keep the Gowalia Tank reclaimed site as an open space for recreation purposes and requested the Commissioner to see if the exchange of certain land could be arranged with the Board. The Commissioner had addressed them accordingly and as the lessee of the Trust land had consented to give back certain portions of the land already leased by him on very reasonable terms, he (the Chairman) recommended the exchange.

The Board accepted the Chairman's recommendation.

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "SICILIA," MAY 15.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer "Sicilia," Capt. D. Maganzini, sailing to-morrow. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at the Victoria Dock, No 3 Shed, at 3 30 p. m. (Standard Time) sharp, for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 2 p.m. (Standard Time) with their luggage and kit :—

Agarwala, Mr G K	Kdd, Mrs H E
Ambler, Mr C T and Mrs	Kohl, Miss
Anderson, Miss B	Kohlere, Mr A K
Arundale, Miss F	Lacaita, Mr C C and Mrs
Ashley Clarke, Mr C and Mrs	Lacaita's, European Nurse
Bennett, Mr W E T and Mrs	Latif, Mr N
Bennett, Miss	Marini, Mr G, Mrs and 4 children
Besoue, Mr P and Mrs	Marcer, Mr K F
Bessone, Miss	Marsello, Mr A
Bessone Master	Marselo, Mr S
Bisone Master	Medley, Mr L
Bhagotram, Mr	Meyer, Mr J
Boxall, Mr and Mrs	Michael, Mr L W and Mrs
Bowden, Major H H	Michel, Mr C
Bradley, Mrs T	Mongini, Mr L U Mrs and infant
Carvill, Mr W M and Mrs	Morey, Mr E L
Chandabhoy, Mr C N	Neupart, Capt
Chowdery, Mr A K C	Pait, Lady
Colon, Major W R B and Mrs	Patheria, Mr S M A
Colyer, Master	Parry, Mr D N
Colombello, Mrs A	Phillips, Capt J H & Mrs
Cooke, Mr T C & Mrs	Prasad, Mr Y
Coutinho, Rev Fr F	Rama Rao, Mr N S
Craze Souza, Mr A Q	Ray, Mr K S
Dadysett, Mr F C	Rotte, Rev T Mrs and 2 Children
Dalal, Mr	Saran, Mr S
De Figueiredo, Mr T	Savidge, Rev F W., Mrs and Child
De Tivoli, Mr J W	Scriosi, Mrs T
Drewes, Mr H	Scriezi, Mr G
Eranee, Mr B B	Servi Mr R and Mrs
Foster Josephs, Mrs	Shmuck, Mr F & Mrs
Gainsford, Mr F	Sloane, Mr W
Gayer, Mr J A	Tararoevela, Mr M S
Gayer, Miss	Thomas, Mr S
Gayer, Miss N	Vivian, Capt G
Gayer, Master A	White, Mrs F S
Grossi, Rev A	Wilson, Miss P
Guerido, Mr P S	Winslo, Maj H E
Harding, Miss	Woodhouse, Mr
Kerawala, Mr M R	

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

MUSALMAN FEMALE ORPHANAGE.

The second annual report of the Abdulla Haji Daud Bowla Orphanage says :—The Orphanage has proposed during the year 1912-13, and the Musalmans of Bombay city have shown increased interest in its welfare.

During the year under report the Board of Trustees lost one of its most valued members by the death of Mr. Haji Ismail Gul Mahommed. In accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed his place has been filled by his son, Mr. Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Gul Mahommed.

The Orphange has been housed in the same hired building at Chinchpoogli throughout the year. A sum of Rs. 10,000, representing savings on current account, has, however, been invested during the year in Government Paper as the nucleus of a building fund.

The total number of girls in the institution at the close of the preceding year was 27. During the year under report 17 girls as shown in the subjoined table were newly admitted, making a total of 44. Of these, however, 4 children who were under two years of age died, 4 were married and left the home for good, and 3 were returned to their nearest relatives. One child Azizan, who was sent back to India by His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, was accommodated in the Orphanage until the Police had traced her father in Mradabad and was then sent back to him under escort. Deducting the 11 girls mentioned above, the total number in the Orphanage at the close of the year 1912-13 was 33.

The Mullani has continued to teach the children Urdu and simple arithmetic. Once a month they have been examined by the Munshi, who reports fair progress and states that the younger girls are more apt and appear more eager to learn than the older girls.

Since October 1912 Bibi Dilshad Begum and the ladies of His Highness the Aga Khan's family have very kindly visited the Orphanage once a week to instruct the children in fancy needle work. The best thanks of the Trustees are due to these ladies for the interest which they have taken in the instituti n and tuition which they have given to the children.

Prayers and the reading of the Koran have been regularly held by the Mullani, and the festivals of the Moslem calendar have been duly observed. Visits were paid to Haji Ali's Dargah and to the tomb of the Pir at Mahim.

The health of the children has been on the whole good. Every effort was made to save the lives of the four children who died; but they were all of such tender years and had been so neglected prior to their admission to the Orphanage that they were unable to recover their strength. All the rest have greatly improved in health since their admission and have been free from any kind of epidemic. They have all been vaccinated.

The chief events of the year under review were the marriages of four of the girls. The first, Khatiza, was married on the 13th August, 1912, Kazi Mahmmed Saleh Abdul Latiff Londay officiating at the ceremony. In addition to ornaments, clothes, household utensils and furniture, she received Rs. 400 in cash, which has been placed to her credit in the Bank. The other three, Marian, Fatima, and Salima, were married in March, 1913, the officiating Kazi being Khan Saheb Mahomed Ali Murghe, J.P. They each received ornaments, clothes, household utensils and furniture, and a sum of Rs. 715 was collected from those present at the ceremony, which has been divided between them and placed to their credit in the Bank. Mr. Jossab Mahommed very kindly gave them each a gold ring.

On the occasion of the marriage of these three girls Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Selar generously presented Rs. 500 in Government paper to the funds of the institution on condition that the interest of this amount should be utilized to purchase an ornament in the name of Mrs. S. M. Edwardes for every girl, who may hereafter be married from the Orphanage.

Among other entertainments may be mentioned visits to the Cinematographs and to the house of Mr. Alladin Cassam Sewji, who gave the children dinner, and presented them with clothing and silver bangles. Khet Mahommed Saheb Laktani also entertained them on the occasion of the Mahim Fair and purchased toys for them.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Ferguson & Co. and the balance-sheet up to March 31st, 1913, shows that the total assets amount to Rs. 3,34,063-3-8. During the year savings on current account amounting to Rs. 10,000 were invested in Government Paper, while the marriage fund has risen from Rs. 2,478 to Rs. 4,170-15-8 as a result of contributions.

Among those who have generously subscribed to the funds of the Orphanage during the year under report are Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal who sent Rs. 1,000; Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam, who has sent a regular monthly donation of Rs. 101; Haji Siddik Haji Mahommed Khatri who sent Rs. 100; and the Trustees of the Jainabai Fazalbhai Charitable Trust, who have paid Rs. 672 through Mr. Abdul Hussein as the cost of feeding a certain number of girls. Another faithful subscriber is Mr. Aga G. Dastagir of Larkhana (Sind).

Many charitable persons have supplied provisions, clothing, medicines, fruit, etc. throughout the year. The following is a list of the chief donors, to whom as well as to those mentioned above the sincere thanks of the Trustees are due.—Dr. Nagindas Maneklal, Mr. Tokarsi Kanji, Mr. Haji Ali Mahommed Jalal, Mr. Sorabji Bomanji Kapadia, Mr. Alladin Cassum Sewji, Khan Bahadur Abdur R. Kadwani, J.P., Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Dr. Abdur Razzak J. P., Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Selar, J. P., Mr. Nur Mohomed Haji Dada, J. P., Mr. Hussein Khan, Mr. Mahomed Jan Mahomed, Mr. Haji Yusuf Sale Mahommed, Mr. Hormasji Adurji, Mr. Papa Miyan.

The Trustees have reason to believe that value of this Orphange is gradually becoming more widely known among the poorer Mahommedan of Bombay, and cases are becoming more frequent in which parents, unable through poverty or domestic bereavement to support or look after their children properly, avail themselves of the assistance offered by the Orphanage. One man sent his three daughters to it after the death of his wife, and in other cases wid ws, who have been forced to go out and earn their living, have left their girls in the care of the Trustees. The Police have also made use of the Orphanage for safeguarding lost children pending enquiry as to the whereabouts of their relatives, and in one instance a Malabari Mahommedan girl who had been decoyed to Bombay under false pretences was lodged and cared for in the Orphanage until the Police Commissioner could make arrangements to send her back to her parents in Mangalore.

For the internal management and supervision of the institution the best thanks of the Trustees are due to Mrs. Jones, Munshi Abdul Azizkhan and the staff, and their acknowledgments are also due to Mr. Noor Mahomed Haji Dada, J.P., and to Khan Saheb Faizullah M. Taki of the Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay City Police, for constant assistance in a variety of matters concerned with comfort and happiness of the children.

THE WEATHER.

THUNDERSTORMS IN NORTH-WEST INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 13.

Some rain has fallen in the Punjab, United Provinces, North-east India and Burma, chief amounts being Mergui, two inches; Moulmein, one; Tezpur, 1 1-2 ; Jalpaiguri, three-quarters ; Darjeeling, two and Mainpuri, a half.

A depression over the western desert is causing high winds to blow across Sind and Kathiawar coasts and, in consequence, thunderstorms are likely to continue in North-west India.

Forecast:—Rain locally in Northern India and Burma.

AGRA, May 13.

A severe thunderstorm, giving plenty rain for half an hour, has passed over the station, relieving intense heat which prevailed here.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 13th May, 1913, giving data from the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light to moderate cloud persists in the south-east Punjab, while skies are clear elsewhere. The air has become slightly damper in some places. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Cloud has increased and skies are to-day heavily clouded in the north-western districts. Humidity and maximum temperature are equal to the average. The minimum is in defect at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly clouded in the remaining districts. Humidity and minimum temperature are nearly normal. The maximum is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature during the day is in defect at Surat and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the northern districts but skies remain clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is slightly above the average at Nagpur and Raipur

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are fairly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hydarabad.—Skies are almost clear. The moisture in the air is below the average at Nizamabad, and above at Aurangabad and Poona. Night temperature is in defect at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Some dust or thunderstorms are recorded in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the adjacent parts of Rajputana and the Central Provinces but the associated rainfall has been insignificant. Skies remain moderately clouded in the extreme south while sea has become slight at Colombo. Weather in upper Sind and west Rajputana appears to be slightly unsettled.

Insolated dust or thunderstorms are likely in Rajputana, the south-east Punjab, the United Provinces and the north Central Provinces. A few falls may occur on the south Malabar Coast.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.		Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire 12.h	..	88·3	76·5	...	6·31
Jask ...	..	89·7	77·7	...	4·18
Muskat 12th	..	...	...	...	...
Multan	..	100·3	81·5	...	1·11
Rawalpindi	..	88·4	62·1	0·03	5·16
Lahore	..	104·4	68 2	0 04	3·49
Sirsa ...	..	...	...	...	...
Amba'a	...	101 5	74·9	0 02	6·31
Delhi	..	103·	75 8	...	2 37
Agra ...	..	106·0	76 7	0·06	2·88
Mainpuri	..	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	..	106·0	77·0	0·09	2·12
Cawnpore	..	103 2	82·4	0·13	4·16
Allahabad	..	103·0	80 0	...	4 00
Jacobabad	..	117·1	78 3	...	0·44
Karachi	..	89·0	8·5	...	1·7
Ajmer	..	9·6	81·7	...	1·0
Jaipur	..	10·2	78·1	...	0·47
Kotah	..	08 1	85·1	0·02	0 58
Bhuj...	..	96·5	7·0	...	0 00
Dwarka	..	87·3	80·7	...	0·40
Veraval	...	86·6	7 3	...	0 00
Rajkot	..	10 1	72·3	...	0·48
Bhavnagar Para.	..	102 0	76·3	...	0·41
Surat	...	92·4	78 6	...	3 58
Ahmedabad	..	104·6	78·2	...	1·34
Deesa	..	101·3	74·9	...	0·44
Neemuch	..	103·9	76·0	...	0·76
Indore	..	100·1	76 1	...	3 74
Jubbulpore	..	102·3	81·8	...	7·43
Saugor	..	102·3	76 6	0·05	?
Hoshangabad	..	105·9	80·4	...	3·14
Khandwa	..	104·7	8 1	...	4·30
Akola	..	105·7	81·5	...	1·45
Amraoti	..	105·8	80·3

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, May 12. Bombay, May 13

HOLIDAY IN LONDON.

COTTON

HOLIDAY IN LIVERPOOL

12TH MAY 1913.

NEW YORK—	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	7,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ...	8,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	8,000
„ Exports to Continent ...	29,000
Spot Cotton ...	12·10+10
Futures—Month of July	11·34+05
Futures—Month of Oct.	11·12+04

Advanced on bullish private crop reports and on bull support and shorts covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 2-16 unchgd.
Futures month of July ...	12·03+04
Futures month of Oct. ...	11·2 +04
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady.

New York 9 a.m., July 11·50, Oct. 11·32.
New York official Noon call (11-45 a.m.) July 11·50 Oct. 11·32.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·19, Oct. 11·12.

COFFEE—

Fair Ex Coffee ... 11 1-2 unchgd.

EXCHANGE.—At New York 4·85 7-8 unchanged.

BAR SILVER.—In New York 60 5-8 unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING. [May 13TH 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 10th & 11th May, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	65	75,569
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	69	71,959

FINANCIAL

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 17th April 1913	6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 3rd April 1913	7 „
Bank of Bad. „ „ 31st Dec. 1912	8 „

EXCHANGE—

The market opened quiet but steady with rates unchanged. There has been little business doing either way. Far eastern rates are steady.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 4 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. 30th May
Do. do France	... 171 1-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 90 days' sight	... 144 1-4
Shanghai „ „	... 203 1-4
Yokohama „ „	... 148 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 96 1-8 for Cash and 96 3 16 for the Settlement and advanced 1-8 during the early part of the day. Later on rates lost 1-16 of the advance, and close as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote.—

Cash ...	Rs. 96 3 0
Settlement ...	„ 95 4 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday the London market for bar silver was closed. The quotation from New York was unchanged at 60 5-8. The local market opened at 71 7-16 ex duty for the first settlement and advanced 1-4 during the day, closing irregular as under. A fair business is reported. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 24 1 6
Australian Gold	...	„ 24 1 0
Sovereign Gold	...	„ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	...	„ 71 8 0
1st Settlement	...	„ 71 11 0
2nd Settlement	...	„ 71 14 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	...	„ 80 14 0
1st Settlement March	...	„ 81 1 0
2nd Settlement	...	„ 81 4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

There was again a small advance in the American markets yesterday, futures in New York and New Orleans closing 4 to 5 points higher. Spot cotton in New York was 10 points up The weather in America continues dry and cool. The local market opened firmer with rates higher all round. Fine Broach May was quoted Rs. 292 93 and fine Khamgaon Akola May Rs. 270 There has not been much enquiry for contracts, the higher prices asked having checked business. Notes close as under the tone of the market being steady. Many quotations are nominal in the absence of business.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand and prices are steadier.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs. 291	May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat ...	283	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	281	„
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	„ 281	„
Fine M.G. Shamgaon Pulgaon ...	„ 273	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	„ 270	„
Fine M. G. Khandesh	„ 253	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„ 247	„
Sawginned Dharwar ...	„ 293	Apl.-May
Good M. G. Westerns...	„ 284	„

LIVERPOOL OPENING.—

Opening Tone	...	Firm
Estimated Sales	...	7,000
Total Imports	...	9,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-August.
6·49	6·44	6·43
+05	+05	+05
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·31	6 19	6 11
+05	+05	+05
Nov.-Dec	Dec-Jan.	Jan. Feb.
6 09	6 07	6 07
+05	+05	+05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.

The market is quiet.

Ready	... Rs. 7 6 0	B.T.
May	... „ 8 2 6	B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market quiet but steady. We quote :

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 7 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore May	„ 8 6 6	B.T.
Yellow Gujrat Apl.-May	„ 8 7 0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet.

Black Kutaf ...	„ 49 8 0	
Yellow Hinganghat	„ 62 8 0	
Yellow Secunderabad	„ 60 0 0	

POPPYSEED :

Tone Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 11 12 0	B.T

CASTORSEED :

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 35 8 0	

LINSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 26 0 0	

SESAMUM :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

June—September	... Rs. 8 2 0	B.T.

JOWAR :—

Tone—Steady.

White Pers 45 o.c. ready	Rs. 5 5 6	B.T.
White Delhi May	„ 5 9 0	B.T.
White Delhi ready	„ 5 6 0	B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,710
Bank of India	...	66 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	66 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	495
Edward Sassoon	...	187 1-2
Kohinoor	...	7 0
Manockji Petit	...	3,170
New Great Eastern	...	250
Standard	...	1,285

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		196
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		175
Bombay S N Ordy	..	246 1-4
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		20 1-
Colaba Land and Mill ..		1,455

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	595

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	... 17,260	bales.
Wheat	... 103,799	cwts.
Linseed	... 53,025	„
Rapeseed	... 16,695	„
Gingellyseed	... 3,056	„
Poppyseed	... 4,830	„
Groundnuts	... 7,516	„
Castorseed	... 18,768	„
Rice	... 145	„
Myrabolams	... 1,101	„
Cottonseed	... 33,819	„
Mowraseed	... 6	„
Gram	... 2,658	„
Joowar	... 3,8 0	„
Maize	... nil	„
Barley	... 1,509	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, May 12.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	7,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	8 000 do
Exports to Continent ...	29,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·10+10
Future Cotton at New York July	11·63+5
Future Cotton at New York October	11 06 +4
Tone Market at closing Spot..	.....
Tone Market at closing Futures	.....

General Tone Market opened :—Steady and advanced on bullish private crop reports and on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 8 16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July ...	12·06+4
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October	11·20+4
Future closing tone —	Steady.

LIVERPOOL, May. 13.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	8,000 bales.
Tone of Market ...	Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
May-June...	6·44	6·43
June-July ..	6·40	6·42
July-Aug....	6·38	6·40
Aug.-Sept...	6·28	6·30
Sept.-Oct....	6· 3	6·15
Oct.-Nov....	6·05	6·07
Nov.-Dec....	6 01	6·03
Dec-Jan....	6·0	6·02
Jan.-Feb....	6 01	6·03

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ..	100	100	14 „	288
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 „	1710
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	66
Bank of Bengal ..	500	500	14 „	170
Bank of Madras ..	500	500	12 „	140
Bank of Rangoon ..	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	6½
The Bombay Merchant Bank Ld.	100		½	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£30
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	5½
Mercantile Bank(s)	25	12·10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.12	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ „	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	795
Alliance ...	1000	005	...	110
Bezar Mfg ..	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	240
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	250	250	15	730
Bombay United ..	50	250	25	52 xd
Century ...	100	100	3	265
Central India ...	500	500	70	2 85
China ...	1000	1000	...	705
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	4 5
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	80	1453
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr. 20	725
Crescent ...	100	00	4	117
Currimbhoy ...	50	250	1½	280
Crown ...	50	500	20	800
Daaid ...	450	200	10	49
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	4·5
Empress ...	500	500	...	152½
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	Nil	180
Fazulbhoy ..	200	250	...	507½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1 00	25	1640
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	362½
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyderabad Bullough ...	500	500	15	420
Hirabai ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	92½
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	50
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	145
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	680
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1340
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	755
Leopold ...	....	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1335
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1430
Manekji Petit ..	1000	1000	80	3170
Morarji Goculdas ..	1000	1000	60	3050
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	250
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	1060
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	147½
Presidency ...	000	1000	...	200
Ripon ...	1000	1000	...	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	1000	1000	50	795
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr 35	420
Sholapur ...	100	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	50
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1285
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	127
Swan... ...	250	250	0	287
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	16 5
Textile	500	500	0	1405
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Nil	430
do P	500	500	Nil	687
Western India ...	1000	0·0	·25	624

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1 00	45	825
Bomb y Cotton	125	125	15	35
Brent's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	4 5	22 1-2	1260
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	127
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum ...	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton ...	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva... ...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	860
New Beror	500	500	40	520
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City ...	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	100	100	50	700
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	6701
Amritsar-Pathy ...	100	100	6 „	137
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas....				
Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	10	6 „	135
Do. Mpur Khas— Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	5957
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5½ „	134
Central Provinces..	25	4	4 „	11
Gujrat Railway ...	100	4	„	297

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Cook Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p c.	140
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamankua	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p. c.	97
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	640
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. O.	£10	£10	Nil	
Do. do P	£10	£10	6 p. c.	194
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	4 p. c.	175
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	19
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	930
Bombay S. N. Co. O.	250	250	7-8	...
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	255
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	282½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	30½
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p c	120
John Roberts and Co...	100	100	5 p. c.	300
Josts Fans Supply Co	10	50	10 p.c.	205
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ „	50
Karachi Landing ...	200	75	12	171
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	115
Marshall Price and Co... ... ... O	100	100	4 p c.	101
Do. do P	100	100	7 p. c.	...
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	72
Oriental Govt. L A. Co	100	50	20 p. c.	...
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	340
Phillips and Co ...	0	40	10 p.c.	6
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	87
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	835
Star Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	20½
Sundy and Co ...	100	100	...	71
Tata I. St. Co. O.	75	85	...	20
Tata I. St. Co. D. Ld P.	150	150	...	2·1
Thacker and Co ...	50	50	30 p. c	1 5
Tephone Co	25	25	yr. 1-2	2 2
Treacher and Co...	500	500	yr. 80	61½
Total			24	477½ 20

HONGKONG MARKETS.

Messrs. S. D. Setna and Co.'s fortnightly report, dated April 25th, states :—

Bengal Opium :—Ruled Firm. Sales are reported in Patna new 4 chests at 3,500 dols., Patna old 83 chests at 3,300 dols. to 3,400, Benares new 5 chests at 3,500 dols. in all about 92 chests. Clearances during the fortnight f about 158 chests comprising of 5 chests of Patna new, 135 chests of Patna old, 16 chests of Benares new, and 2 chests of Benares old. Unsold stock :—240 chests of Patna new, 1,566 chests of Patna old, 435 chests of Benares new, and 290 chests of Benares old, in all about 2,531 chests Sold but uncleared stock : Patna new 5 chests, Patna old 457 chests, Benares new 81 chests and Benares old 54 chests in all about 642 chests. Closing quotations :—Patna new 3,500 dols, Patna old 3,400 dols., Benares new 3,525 dols., Benares old 3,400 dols.

Malwa Opium :—Sales during the fortnight of about 3 chests of new at 3,010 dols. and 141 chests of old at 3,100 dols. to 3,150 per picul. Clearances about 212 chests. Unsold stock about 1,081 chests. Uncleared stock about 109 chests. Closing quotations :—Malwa new 3,010 to 3,060 dols, Malwa old 3,080 to 3,150 dols.

Cotton :—Sales are reported of 50 bales at 30 dols. per picul. Unsold stock is about 500 bales. Closing quotations 21 to 31 dols. per picul

Yarn :—Owing to the Chinese tomb worshipping holidays business was rather limited. Sales are as under :—

Bales		per bales dols.
10 Crown No 10s. ...	at	121
100 David No. 10s. ...	at	131
100 Indo-China No. 10s....	at	127
100 Indo China No. 12s....	at	134
150 Coorla No. 12s. ...	at	135
100 Dawn No. 12s. ...	at	137
100 Currimbhoy No. 16s.	at	138½
150 Sassoon No. 16s.	at	129
150 Kohimpor No. 20s ...	at	142
200 Motial No. 20s. ...	at	143

In all about 1,250 bales comprising of 300 bales of No. 10s; 350 bales of No. 12s; 250 bales of No. 16s. and 350 bales of No. 20s. unsold stock is estimated at about 95 000 bales sold but uncleared stock is about 22,000 bales.

CALCUTTA MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

The market for coal shares again ruled very brisk and active and a considerable volume of business was reported, the general tendency of prices being upward. The jute market was steady but quiet. Old crop is reported done at 70, but no transactions have taken place in new crop.

There was more life in the gunny market to-day, in hessians at all events. For May and June the bazar seems to be fairly keen buyers.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th May.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schoushter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia, Elassona re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Koesouka, Krativa, Kitchoko, Vizes (Kocprulu), Baubitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-12).

Montenegrin Telegraph Office opened at Scutari (8-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams or Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5-13).

Communication between Mexican States of Chuihahua and Sonora interrupted (3-5-13).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E, V.D. COMMANDING

Bombay, 14th May, 1913.

807. Parade.—The Machine Gun Class of "F" Coy. will parade at Head-quarters at 7 a.m. on Thursday, the 15th instant.

808. Leave.—No 6652 Vol. A. M. Reith, "G" Coy. is granted leave of absence from 16th May to 16th November 1913 both days inclusive.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 12th May, to 6 a.m. on the 13th May :—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total	24	20

JUDGE AS MUSIC-HALL CRITIC.

INTERESTING INCIDENT IN MANAGER'S ACTION.

"No one can make these words anything but filthy" was the criticism passed by Mr. Justice Coleridge, in the King's Bench Division on a passage from a music-hall song.

The incident occurred in the course of the examination of a witness in the action for damages for alleged breach of contract and wrongful dismissal brought by a theatrical booking manager, Mr. C. Francis Reed, of Brixton Hill, against the London Theatre of Varieties, Ltd

It was alleged by defendants that plaintiff had been demanding and receiving sums of money (or "palm grease") from variety artistes as commission for finding them engagements in defendants' halls. This the plaintiff denied.

Mr. Arthur Pearl, music-hall artiste, of Graham-avenue, Mitcham, said he had offered a song to Miss Flora Cromer (plaintiff's wife) as a wedding present. "They were delighted at the suggestion," said witness "and voted me the 'best fellow in the world,' and all that sort of thing, and offered me a Scotch and soda and a cigar," (Loud laughter.) The title of the song was: "If you have only got tuppence in the world," and he asserted that he received "not a fraction" for it. Plaintiff, he added, afterwards found him engagements.

Witness proceeded to state that he called later in reference to another song. With regard to engagements, plaintiff said it was usual to pay commission, and suggested that witness should send it to him "as a present, and not as commission." The money he sent to plaintiff was not repayment of a loan from Miss Cromer. The payments were made as commission.

Mr. Harry Thurston, a music-hall artiste, and business manager for Miss Millie Payne, a well-known variety performer, said he had refused to pay Mr. Reed "palm oil" to book Miss Millie Payne with the London Theatre of Varieties.

Mr. Marshall Hall, K. C. (for plaintiff): She is playing for the London Theatre of Varieties now, and Mr. Gulliver has control?

Witness : Yes, she is booked for fifty weeks ahead.

Counsel then put to witness evidence given by Mr. Gibbons that he had barred Miss Millie Payne from appearing at the London Theatre of Varieties halls after hearing her sing a certain song. A passage from the song was submitted.

Witness replied there was nothing indecent in the song if the passage was read along with the rest of the words.

"If the words are indecent, no amount of accompanying decency will make them decent," remarked the Judge, on being handed a copy of the passage in question.

"Whatever the rest of the words can be no one can make these words anything but filthy," he added.

Another variety agent asserted that plaintiff had made twenty-two different engagements with him, and broke them one after the other.

Mr. Charles Gulliver, the present managing director of the defendants' company, said the first time he saw the contract was on July 26, 1912. Mr. Gibbons had told witness that he had given Reed a rise, but that there was no contract.

Mr. Walter Gibbons, re-called, said there was no truth in the statement that he had ever denied to Mr. Gulliver that there was a contract between him (Mr. Gibbons) and Mr. Reed.

The hearing was adjourned.

BRIDE DRESSED IN RED.

QUAINT SCENES AND CUSTOMS IN LAPLAND.

Mr. F. Hedges Butler, F. R. G. S., the well-known aeronaut and traveller, who has just returned from a journey through Lapland, has had some interesting experiences. "It was an exhilarating trip in every way," said Mr. Butler in an interview.

"For those who travel in March and April, when the days are light, and the Northern Lights may be seen on a dark night, there is an exceedingly interesting, healthy, and enjoyable experience in touring by ski and reindeer in that comparatively unexplored country," he declared. Leaving the train at Kiruna, Sweden, above the Polar Circle, Mr. Butler and his party drove via Jukasjarvi, Karesuendo, Russian Finland, Kautokeino, Karosjok, to the coast, and round the North Cape. Mr. Butler was accompanied by Mr. Borg Mesh, a Swedish interpreter, and four Lapp drivers, the party and the outfit being conveyed in nine reindeer "pulks," the Laplander's travelling sledge, which is built of light material and covered with reindeer skin. "At Karesuando," said Mr Butler, "the great Easter festival of the Lapps was taking place when I arrived, and I was able to take many photographs of the weddings, confirmations, and burials which it is customary to conduct at that season of the year.

"The Lapps generally go to church twice a year, at Easter and on the first Sunday in December. They drive to and fro in their reindeer sledges or on ski with reindeer pulling them on the Muoni River. Weddings are quite spectacular, and at the one I saw the bride was attired in red, with a red silk scarf and tassels, white shoes, furgaiters, and red gloves. The wedding feast consisted of reindeer meat, reindeer tongues, and reindeer cream and coffee. At midnight the reindeer pulkas came, and the newly-wedded couple drove away under a full moon to their new home in the mountains, a distance of about thirty kilometres. The burials generally take place at Easter, the coffins remaining during the winter in a small tower or building outside the church. The wailing and the groaning of the men and women at these times of mourning resemble the howling and barking of dog. Similar sounds are heard at the Lukutuksia, when the Lappa dance together and confess their sins to each other.

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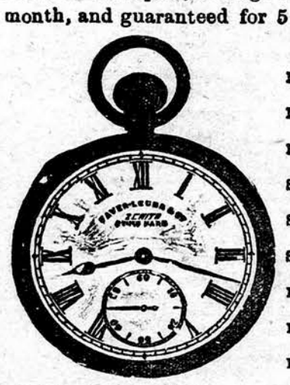

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, Takurdas Fatechand, a cloth merchant in Kalbadevi-road, charged Gulabrai Bhaidas Desai with wrongful restraint.

The complainant and the accused were formerly partners in the complainant's firm. They fell out and the accused charged the complainant, Fatechand, in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, with criminal breach of trust. Desai succeeded in having a warrant issued for the arrest of Fatechand, when the latter, becoming aware of his opponent's move, surrendered himself to the court on the 8th March. Desai was in court at the time and Fatechand's pleader, Mr. Reuben Solomon, sent his clerk to call Desai to identify the accused, who, on receiving the summons, it appears, refused to identify his partner. Thereupon Mr. Solomon approaching Desai informed him that Fatechand was about to be released and that his presence was required, to which Desai replied by refusing to attend the court. On a representation of these facts the Magistrate released the accused on a security of Rs. 100.

About 2 o'clock on the same day, while Fatechand was going towards Kalbadevi-road, Desai met him at Dhobie Talao and had him arrested by a constable. Fatechand showed the deposit receipt, but they refused to release him and he was taken to the chowkie and back to the court in the custody of the police, where he was released at 4 p.m.

Mr. Solomon gave evidence as to his having told the accused that Fatechand was going to be released and his refusal to attend court at the time.

The further hearing was then adjourned.

ASSAULT ON A CONSTABLE.

A Jew, named Elias Ezekiel Cohen, was fined Rs. 100, by Mr. G.R. Khairaj, on a charge of assaulting a public servant and obstructing him in the discharge of his duty.

Mr. Pereira, pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of the case are that, on Monday afternoon, a woman named Luxmibai was hawking dried cocoanuts in Bellasis-road, when some Jewish boys knocked the basket from her head and carried away the contents. This happened in front of the house of Mr. Taki, Sub-Inspector of Police, who noticed the incident. He immediately sent a sepoy to enquire about it, who caught two of the boys and after handing them over to a fellow constable, went in search of the other boy. The accused, who saw the boys being arrested, dragged the sepoy into a house and assaulted him. The accused's defence was that he did not know that the man was a policeman.

ATTACKED WITH A KNIFE.

Yesterday, Deputy Inspector Bamber charged a certain Sitaram Dhaku before Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to Vithoo Baloo, a neighbour of the accused.

Apparently there was an altercation between the complainant and the accused on the night of the 3rd instant, concerning a female relative of the complainant's. The next morning the accused attacked the complainant with a knife and inflicted several wounds on him.

The accused admitted his guilt and said that he had been assaulted by the complainant and a friend of his on another occasion, and he did this only under provocation.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for one month.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

Dubia Budia and two others, tindals, were yesterday charged before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Mr. Schneider, Inspector of Lights to the Port Trust, for sailing without regulation lights. The first accused's vessel was a large one, and he was therefore fined Rs. 7, while the other two were fined Rs. 4 each.

SEAMEN'S MISSION.

A very enjoyable evening was spent yesterday at the Seamen's Institute, opposite Prince's Dock, when a concert was organised by Mr. Murray Wilson, Chaplain, and others interested in the welfare of seamen, on behalf of the Bombay Seamen's Mission.

The entertainment which was organised with the kind permission of Captain Bradshaw, was well attended, the majority of the men on board the P. and O. steamer "Persia," for whose enjoyment it was specially got up, being present. The proceedings opened with an "overture" by Hume and was followed by a series of songs and piano selections, forming a very lengthy and interesting programme. T. Bissel, G. Attwood, W. Rivers and H. Phillip, each contributed two songs, which were greatly appreciated. F. Stevenson's "Admiral Broom" and "Land of Hope and Glory," rendered in his best form, evoked encores. Mr. Chapman came in for enthusiastic applause for his monologue and for his dexterous performance on the piano. F. Batt's "John James O'Hara" and "She sifted Thistles" received much applause. J. Hart's violin solo, "Song of Sleep," E. Tassel's song "My Wife's gone to the country," Hume's songs and tricks at the piano, F. Flahey's song "Standing at the Corner of the Street" and A. Huggate's "overture" were other interesting items deserving mention. Altogether, the entertainment was greatly successful.

Count Yamamoto, premier of Japan, has urged official abstention from the use of all foreign liquors as a means of checking the imports of foreign goods. It is proposed now to substitute "sake" for champagne at all future official dinners.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE HERO OF SCUTARI.

THE STORY OF HASSAN RIZA.

With the end of the siege of Scutari another, and probably the last, dramatic episode of the war is finished. Longer than Plevna, longer even than Adrianople, Scutari has successfully resisted the assaults of its enemy, which is the more remarkable as Scutari was not, like Adrianople, a place surrounded by modern forts, but an open little town, only protected by the physical features of the surrounding country and by field constructions. Its resistance therefore was less due to the engineering skill than to the valour of its defenders—above all to that of the two commandants of the place, Hassan Riza Bey and Essad Pasha.

To many who have hitherto heard so much of Essad Pasha the mention of yet another name beside his will come as a surprise. Yet the informed historian will allot the chief honours of the defence to Hassan Riza.

There is often something sublimely cruel in the irony with which Fate arranges historical situations. On the last day of February, 1912, a Turkish mission, consisting of several officers and accompanied by the Turkish Minister at Cetinje and the Turkish Consul at Podgovitza was received by King Nicholas of Montenegro at the Krushevatz Palace, whither he had come down specially from the capital with General Vukotitch, his Minister of War, and General Martinovitch, his Chamberlain and aid-de camp. The occasion was the settlement of the outstanding questions after the Albanian revolt of the previous year. The King received the mission with full honours, assured it of his desire to live in friendship with the Ottoman Empire, and expressed his high admiration for the valour of the Turkish officers. In the evening a gala dinner was given by the King in honour of his guests, and the chief of the mission was decorated by him with the Grand Cordon of the Order of Danilo. That chief of the honoured mission was none other than Colonel of the General Staff Hassan Riza Bey, commandant of the independent division of Scutari; and eight months later the same men—Hassan Riza on the one side and King Nicholas, with his two trusty Generals, on the other—found themselves confronted once again, this time as enemies, across the walls of Scutari.

NICHOLAS' AMBITION.

That the highest ambition of King Nicholas was to march one day on Scutari had been known to all the world since the days of the Berlin Congress. It was at the same time equally clear that it was just because of that ambition that Hassan Riza had been appointed in 1910, immediately after the second revolt of the Albanians, to the Scutari command. For Hassan Riza was an officer of no mean repute. "Hassan the Japanese" he was frequently called by his adoring soldiers, not merely on account of his short stature, broad face, and high cheekbones, but also because of his indomitable courage and his ardent devotion to his country and his duties. Hassan Riza was, in fact, a soldier from the crown of his head to his soles—a soldier who cared nothing about politics and still less about personal advancement. His father was a high functionary, Namik Pasha, who at one time occupied the great post of Vali of Bagdad. He himself was born and educated in Constantinople, under the very eyes, as it were, of the Sultan, and he married a daughter of the famous Zekki Pasha, Field Marshal and favourite of Abdul Hamid. With such connections it was the easiest thing for him to make a career. In fact, after having studied in the Berlin War Academy and then served with distinction in the German army, having also worked several years at the German General Staff (both the "grand" and the sectional staff), he returned home with the rank of a lieutenant general, and received immediately an appointment as instructor in tactical and general staff problems at the Constantinople Military School.

It was while at this post that he was found by the Young Turks after the resolution. His presence at Constantinople was not liked by the new masters on account of his family connection with the old Zekki, and he was transferred to Adrianople, there to serve as chief of the General Staff of the Second Army, then commanded by the late Nazim Pasha. In 1909 the Young Turks undertook the famous measure of regarding all the high officers who had risen to prominence during the last years of the Hamidian regime, on account of the high favouritism which had reigned at Yildiz Kiosk. In numerous cases the measurer was perfectly justified, but in others it must have been wholly unmerited. Hussan Riza was regarded to the rank of simple lieutenant colonel. This must have been very galling to Hussan Riza, but he remained true to himself and his duties and continued to work without a murmur. Happily neither in his nor in most of the other cases was the degradation coupled with a change in the character of employment, and so Hassan Riza continued at the head of the General Staff under Nazim without being obliged to do the work of actually training soldiers. Nazim who was greatly attached to him, would not, in fact, have allowed such a degradation, and when he was appointed to the command of the Sixth Army Corps in Bagdad he took his chief of the staff with him. When Nazim returned to Constantinople Hassan Riza returned with him, and in the same year, 1910, he was sent to Scutari to take over the command of the independent 24th Division stationed there—at the post, as it then seemed, of the most immediate danger. It was virtually against him, the recipient of a high honour from the King of Montenegro a few months previously, that the first shot in the war was fired on October 8 last.

ASSASSINATION.

Exactly four months later, as he was leaving the house of Essad Pasha, with whom he had been having supper, he was attacked in the street by three men, two of whom fired at him from revolvers. The noise attracted some passers-by who found him lying on the ground in a pool of blood, and immediately took him to a neighbouring house. But he was already dead. The assassins in the meantime had escaped, and all efforts to discover them proved unavailing. This is the Albanian version of the story, which naturally ascribes the crime to Montenegrin authors. The truth however will probably be found to lie in another direction indirected by the fact that Hassan Riza was a Turk and could scarcely be popular with the Albanian population, jealous of its flag.

Hassan Riza's post was then taken over by Essad Pasha, an Albanian of the great Toptani family, of Tirana, who had always been an ardent champion of the idea of an Albanian nationality and a prominent advocate of the Latin script. He is about fifty years of age, and was at one time commandant of the gendarmerie at Constantinople. The Pasha title was conferred upon him in 1897 as a reward for his distinguished services in the Greco-Turkish War. He played, however, a still more prominent part on another still more memorable occasion. His brother Gani Bey Toptani, also an Albanian nationalist, had been shot by order of Abdul Hamid, and when the Turkish Parliament, on the occupation of Constantinople by Mahmud Shevket's troops, proclaimed the Sultan's deposition, Essa Pasha asked for and was granted the privilege of being one of the deputation sent to Yildiz Kiosk to announce to Abdul Hamid his fate. On April 27, 1909, Essad Pasha, accompanied by three others, presented himself before his family enemy, and pronounced the fateful words: "In accordance with Fetva the representatives of the nation have decreed your deposition. Follow us." The Albanian thus had his revenge. He was afterwards one of the officers who took part in last year's revolt against the Young Turkish "regime." It was not until some time after the commencement of the siege that he came into Scutari with a number of troops and placed them at the disposal of Hassan Riza.—R. in The "Manchester Guardian."

ZOOLOGISTS IN CONGRESS.

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING AT MONACO.

Brilliant with its clear atmosphere, sparkling sunshine, and blue sea, the Cote d' Azur could not, even under less favourable conditions than usual, fail to attract those from more northern climes with inclement conditions at this time of the year. Doubtless this was one of the attractions that made zoologists, after a heavy winter's work, find their way to the Riviera at a time of the year when the season is at its best. But there were other more potent attractions, for rising in the midst of the Jardins de St. Martin is the stately Oceanographical Museum which the Sovereign Prince of Monaco has built for housing the collections he has made during the last thirty years, and which he is still adding to by his continued researches in the deep sea. This palatial building with the Prince's collections, as well as another building of the Institute Oceanographique which he has built in Paris especially for the purpose of research work and demonstration of problems connected with the oceans, he has given to science and the world in general. It was within its walls that the meetings of the Congress were to be held, with the Prince himself as president.

Thus it was not to be wondered, says a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," at that the International Zoological Congress at Monaco this year holds the record of having a larger attendance than any previous zoological congress, more than 700 members having enrolled, of whom more than 80 were British zoologists.

After the preliminary official meetings at which vice presidents of the Congress and presidents of the sections were elected, the Congress was opened by the President delivering his inaugural address. The Prince was wearing the official uniform worn only by members of the Institute of France, the membership of which is the highest honour that can be offered by France to a man of science. In an eloquent address the Prince suggested that by their meeting at Monaco zoologists wished to mark the importance of the study of marine animals; that they considered marine zoology possessed the principal elements necessary for the elucidation of the history of life and the origin and evolution of its different forms. They had considered this temple of oceanography worthy of an assembly which dealt with these subjects. These congresses should be encouraged because they brought about a "rapprochement" of men of all shades of opinion from countries representing intellectual occupations.

The study of marine zoology, the Prince said, was precious in relation to the investigations of the origin of life. He regarded the ocean as the origin of life, and believed that there was ancestral colonisation from the waters to the land. The Prince emphasised that in the study of oceanography it was important to investigate the regions that lay above the surface of the oceans, hence, his investigations of the higher atmosphere.

The feature of the meeting was the long and earnest discussion on Zoological Nomenclature, which ultimately resulted in a compromise of extreme parties, each giving and taking to their mutual advantage. Altogether there were over 150 papers presented by members to the Congress, which was divided into seven sections and a subsection of entomology. In the nomenclature section an active part was taken by Lord Walsingham, of the British Museum. Dr. Brauer of Berlin, Professor Stiles, of Washington, Mr. Walter Rothschild and Dr. Hartert, of Tring, Dr. W. E. Hoyle, of Cardiff, and others. The question was how far the law of priority should be insisted on. Finally it was agreed that plenary power should be conferred upon the International Committee in Zoological Nomenclature, acting for the Congress to suspend the rules as applied to any given case where, in its judgment, the strict application of the rules will clearly result in greater confusion than uniformity. These plenary powers are very adequately safeguarded.

Communications on applied zoology were quite a feature of the meeting, indicating that the study of zoology is not a mere hobby of cranks and pedants—"bug-hunters," as the late Sir Henry M. Stanley called them contemptuously,—but a study intimately associated with the progress and well-being of man. Communications such as that by Mr. J. Hornell, of Madres, "On the causation of Orient pearls in Ceylon pearl oysters," Professor Bounhiol's paper on the "Biology of the sardine," and others on fishery questions are examples of highly utilitarian work recently accomplished by zoologists.

Oceanographical zoology occupied an important section, as was natural at a congress in a centre of oceanography with an oceanographer as its president. Professor Hull of Dublin, gave an important paper on recent discoveries in the physical features of the North Atlantic Ocean as confirming the view of distribution of European animals by land connection in late tertiary times. Dr. Bruce, of the Scotia, gave an account of the deep sea researches of the Scottish National Antractic Expedition, the naturalists of the Scotia having trawled in depths down to 2,645 fathoms (three miles) in higher southern latitudes than any other expedition. So far over 1,000 species had been described in the Scott's collections of which more than 25 per cent were new to science. The Indian Museum was well represented. Dr. Nelson Annandale, Captain Sewell, and Dr. Kemp giving papers of great interest, while Dr. Poule, of Paris, described a new species of fish which the Prince of Monaco had caught in the great depth of 6,035 metres (four miles), a depth in which no fish he had previously been caught. Altogether the Congress was an unqualified success both from the scientific and social point of view.

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"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even although I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

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THE
Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 14th May, 1913.

A NATIONAL THEATRE.

THE prospect for the erection of a National Theatre did not seem very rosy when Mr. Mackinder, member for Glasgow, introduced the matter in the House of Commons on April 23rd, though he adduced excellent reasons for making such a foundation in London, and for its assistance by the State. The performance of Shakespeare's plays came in the forefront of the purposes for which Mr. Mackinder desired to see the theatre built, and the tercentenary of Shakespeare's birth and death coming off three years hence, seemed to him a favourable date for the inauguration of the scheme in a solid and real way. The Committee responsible for the scheme, has been at work since 1908, and £70,000 to purchase a site was long ago given by Sir Carl Meyer. Many sites have been considered in this connection, and though some that at first seemed suitable have been rejected, there would be no difficulty whatever, it is believed, in finding a good location for the theatre. Much money has been already subscribed for the building, £100,000 of the half million required being in hand or promised. Still the balance to be collected is a large one, and justifies caution on the part of those now asked to vote instanter for a National Theatre. The seconder of the proposal, Mr. Neilson, amplified its purpose and showed how he desired to see a house for drama, "broad-based upon the Conservatoire" principle and large enough to be spoken of with pride, not only in England, but at the Antipodes and in Canada.

Mr. Lynch, the member for Clare though he refrained from proposing an amendment he had prepared, expressed his fear that in its development the scheme of a National Theatre would have little chance of success. The plan had been tried in other countries, but only in France had it succeeded. It was not Shakespeare's fault that when he, Mr. Lynch, went to see any of that dramatist's plays, he came away utterly bored. It was due to the travesty of Shakespeare given on the English Stage. He had seen "The Midsummer Night's Dream" though as light as gossamer, and as rapid as fairy footsteps made as heavy and portentous as a front bench speech." If, said this critic—after he had made a present of Tennyson to an honourable member who had interjected the name of that graceful poet, as the "real and veritable product of a great University"—this National Theatre could be rescued from a certain type of trustee, it still might possess many valuable points—the dry-as-dust trustee, the trustee who attached too much importance to the University, or the trustee who held up Tennyson as a great national poet." He reminded the House of the fact that they had authors whose work might be staged with good results. There was Bernard Shaw, "bubbling, shining, shimmering Shaw," Galsworthy, "a man of ideas," Zangwill who unfortunately failed to get his own plays represented in London because of the critic and the Censor, Mr. Lynch, without opposing the motion, desired to put it on record that he "guessed and feared," like Robert Burns, for the success of the project. He feared that, introduced with pomp and circumstance, it would also be pompously managed. Other speakers fought shy of the proposal for different reasons, some because of the amount already subscribed, small in comparison to the estimated cost of half a million. Mr. Hughes, Liberal Member for Stockport, played with the subject from the point of view of a man who could get no valid assurance as to who Shakespeare was. The majority of those who held the Baconian theory were, he believed, Tariff reformers, perhaps because bacon was left untaxed.

There were important signatures to the circular in favour of the establishment of a National Theatre, in honour of our great dramatist, among them two Bishops and the Lord Mayor of London, but before voting half a million sterling, he wanted to know who the great dramatist was. Whoever he was, he understood politics or at least the methods of Parliament, for he made apt references, not always complimentary, to different parties, which honourable members would find fitted easily nowadays. The phrase "most welcome protection" should rejoice the soul of the honourable baronet, the member for the City of London, while the Opposition might smile at finding in "most like a Liberal villain" an allusion to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The dramatists clearly showed what a low opinion he had of the "other" House, when he asked "Who lies in the second Chamber?" No one in the House of Commons would think now of making such a suggestion of untruthfulness. Mr. Hughes announced his readiness to accept any ruling from the Chair as to whether Shakespeare or Bacon wrote the plays, but he was certain that point should be settled before the motion was decided. If his honourable friend, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, who had written a book on the subject, would rise and satisfy the House as to who did write these plays and to whose memory the theatre was to be erected, they would willingly consent to vote for it. Sir Frederick Banbury, that most business-like of objectors, was strongly against spending money in these days of heavy expenditure. When £195,000,000 had to be provided for the year, it would be madness to embark on fresh extravagances. Mr. Booth disliked the project as one that would simply pamper the intellectuals, people who could very well afford to pay for their own theatre. The end of it all was that Mr. Mackinder had the "question put" when a majority of 64 declared for the closure. Thus for the moment faded away the dream of a National Theatre. It seems strange that a country as rich as England, and, as proud of Shakespeare as she undoubtedly is, should hesitate over the cost of providing a permanent stage for the production of the finest plays in the language. Is it that commercialism cannot exclude the idea of profit even from such a scheme, however patriotic and national the idea may be that inspires it?

FLANNELETTE. THE frequently fatal accidents happening to the wearers of flannelette has inspired Mr. Theodore Taylor with the idea of proposing a Bill in Parliament, having for its object the prohibition of the sale of this material or any similar textile fabric, unless it conforms to a regular standard. Manufacturers and merchants were strongly opposed to the Bill; and no wonder, for in Manchester and the surrounding districts, as we read in the "Times," no fewer than 200,000,000 yards of this stuff are woven every year and sold to the public, besides much that is imported into Great Britain from Germany and Holland. What makes flannelette so dangerous in case of fire is the fact that its raised and fluffy surface easily ignites, but this is its only disadvantage. Could this effect be obviated in the factory there would be no need for the Bill. There seems no chance whatever of a prohibition of the sale of flannelette being obtained, for it is so popular as a cheap clothing material, that interference to such an extent with the trade would be out of the question. Some efforts have been made by taking certain measures in the manufacture that diminish the risk of fire in its use, but these do not seem to be general. It is said that a little alum or borax mixed in washing articles made of flannelette renders them temporarily non-inflammable, but purchasers are slow to follow this prescription. If some genius invented a process by which manufacturers could render it no more inflammable than other cottons, without raising the price or injuring the health of the wearer, the end in view would be attained, and this must be the aim of Mr. Taylor's Bill. As it is, the only hope lies in the manufacturer limiting himself to a close, short nap, instead of a hairy, soft, comforting one, and thus making flannelette more fireproof. The statistics at present taken from Coroners' Courts, prove the fatal results of wearing it too close to a fire. The many figures represent a certain amount of carelessness in the victim. But it is true that if clad in this material, he or she has less chance of recovery than in other sorts of clothing. Mr. Theodore Taylor is keen to put an end to this state of affairs.

DISTRESSED ASIATICS IN LONDON. WE are sorry to see that there are signs of increasing destitution amongst Asiatics in London. This is the experience of the Strangers' Home for Asiatics, the excellent institution, which has been established in Limehouse, to deal principally with the Lascar class, and at the 56th annual meeting over which Sir John Hewett presided during mail week. During last year the number of admissions was rather less than in the preceding year, although still well above the average. The disquieting feature of the year's work, however, was that more than one-fifth of the men who used the Home were in a destitute condition These unhappy paupers numbered 259 altogether, out of a total of 1,213 admissions and in providing for them the Home incurred a loss of £144. The cause of this poverty among Asiatics is not indicated, but the amount of destitution was a record as far as this institution was concerned, and unfortunately it was not entirely alone in its experience. The Curzon-Wyllie Memorial Fund Committee, which looks after distressed statutory natives of India in London, reported that a number of applications for assistance had been received and granted. Under these circumstances we easily understand Sir John Hewett's appeal for more funds, although we think the Committee of the Home should, at the same time, seek to enlighten itself and the public on the cause of this increase of poverty, so that a more thorough remedy than mere charitable relief may be applied. The chairman remarked that the support of the institution came chiefly from people associated with the East, and that it was a pity that contributions did not come from a wider source. From this we gather that the Home is supported practically by old residents in the East, who are now at Home, and we would suggest that if the wider source is to be reached that the excellent work of this Home should receive attention from some of the wealthy in India.

SOUTH AFRICAN IMMIGRATION BILL. THE South African Immigration Bill is not yet safe, but it is a great relief to the friends of Indians in South Africa to find that it has passed its second reading in the House of Assembly without being attacked in the drastic manner, which had been fore-shadowed. For this the statesmanlike attitude of the Leader of the Opposition may largely be thanked. Sir Thomas Smartt, recognising the rights, which Indians enjoy as subjects of the Empire, declared that he could not take any responsibility for the rejection of the Bill in view of the Imperial interests involved. He further appealed to the Government to consider the reasonable criticisms of objectionable clauses. We cannot help comparing this with the attitude of Mr. Fichardt, who desired to refer the Bill to a Select Committee in order that it might be "strengthened" after the model of the drastic laws of the Orange Free State, where the preponderance of orthodox Boers has always caused Indians to be treated with unnecessary harshness. We have no desire to accentuate racial differences in South Africa, but we think it well in the interest of a proper understanding of the position in this country to point out that it is not Britishers, who have so steadfastly stood in the way of a satisfactory settlement of this matter, but the notoriously obstinate Dutch. The Home Government, as is well known, has always taken the side of the Indians against the wanton-only harsh legislation, which the Dutch have imposed. However, we hope now that the South African Legislature is going to redeem its reputation by passing this measure. If so, we trust that the vexed question will be ended, for we have it on the authority of a responsible Minister that the Imperial Government regards this Bill as providing a satisfactory settlement.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Egypt" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

Sir R. Roos-Keppel, Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, will leave Peshawar for Nathiagali on the 15th instant. He pays an official visit to Simla early in July.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 25.

The happenings at the Amateur Athletic Association championship meeting held at Stamford Bridge London), on Saturday, must be voted decidedly satisfactory. In spite of the counter attraction in the form of the Football Association Cup Final at the Crystal Palace, there was a very good attendance, which points to an awakening of interest in matters athletic. Then the result of the ten-mile race shows that England once again has a really fine long-distance runner. Since the best days of Alfred Shrubb, we have felt a bit of a draught in this respect and have yet to find a stayer to compare with W. H. Morton and G. Crossland, at 20 miles. In E. Glover of Hallamshire (Yorks), it really seems that we have a top notcher. He was one of the prominent entries for the ten-mile championship, the others being F. O'Neill (winner of the race in 1910, and the present cross-country champion of Ireland), G. W. Hutson (4-mile champion of England), G. A. L. Wallach (ten-miles champion of Scotland) and H. D. Baldwin (ten miles champion of the Midlands. Thus the material was all there for a very interesting struggle. Although fine, there was a strong and cold wind blowing, and it is probable the conditions were fully one minute slower than on a nice warm and still summer's evening. Glover forced the pace and all the other cracks save Baldwin were gradually dropped until they retired. O'Neill was handy to Glover for nearly 5 miles, when he gave up. Baldwin finally finished second, and did a really good performance to get the journey in 5-2mins. 44secs. The winner ran 1 mile in 4mins. 45secs., 5 miles in 25mins. 26secs. and the full journey in 51mins. 56 4-5 secs. As pointed out before, the conditions were far from favourable. Glover ran the right sort of race to beat men like Hutson and O'Neill, but he would certainly have accomplished better time by going off at a steady pace of 5mins. 10secs. to the mile. He is a strong, sturdy runner, with fine lung capacity and a raking low stride. His arm-action is faulty, however, but as he is only 22 years of age, he may not be too old to change. He carries his arms bent and swings them across his chest, which gives his body unnecessary movement. By allowing them to hang straight and loosely at the side, he would save the energy thrown away by holding them crooked and also do away with some of the needless body movement.

Glover looks as though he might make a good Marathon runner, and it is also certain that he will run a fine four miles. He is the present national cross-country champion, but was beaten fully 200 yards by J. Bouin of France, in the International cross-country championship near Paris, four weeks ago. Possibly, Glover is better on the track than over field and fallow, or he may have come on a lot since the race in France. Again, it is possible Bouin might have beaten him by half a minute, had he been competing on Saturday. We know Kolehmainen and Bouin are marvels and Glover will have to show something even better yet before one can class him with the Finn and the Frenchman. All the same, the writer thinks Glover has a fighting chance to beat A. Shrubb's world's record of 50min. 40 3-5secs. for 10 miles, but Kolehmainen would probably touch or beat 50mins.

Before finishing with Saturday's championships, a word must be spared for the 7-mile walk and Tug-of-War. R. Bridge, the Lancashire postman, who held the former honour, walked splendidly and after being sixth at one time, gradually got on terms. He passed H. and L. Ross in the sixth mile and entered the last lap with a 20 yards' lead. Ross seemed to run the last 300 yards, and catching Bridge close home, the pair got the tape together. Nine out of every ten present thought Ross merited disqualification, but the judges were satisfied and he and Bridge will be considered joint champions. The time was 52mins. 8secs. The Tug-of-War served to show the 2nd Batt. of the Coldstream Guards to advantage, the soldiers taking the final from the Croyden Gas Works team by 2 pulls to 0.

INTERNATIONAL FRAY.

It has been pointed out before that English athletes suffer through want of experience in important level competition, there being too many handicaps. The Annual General Meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association on Saturday gave the writer an opportunity of suggesting that our athletes might be better fitted for future Olympic Games if the Association widened its scope and promoted junior and indoor championships, an all-round championship, and also arranged contests against Scotland and Ireland and between the representatives of the North, South and Midlands of England. The question was partly evaded, and we are still in the dark as to the intentions of the governing body. It is a certainty that something of the sort must be done if England is to make a better showing in the future.

It was satisfactory to learn that the A. A. A. will send a small team to South Africa in October of this year. It will greatly strengthen athletics from an Empire point of view and both visitors and visited should benefit. It is far too early to speculate as to the make up of the home team, but it is to be hoped that W. R. Applegarth will be able to go. He is a fine little sprinter and in the rare atmosphere of the Rand, might get very close to some of R. E. Walker's best records. It is to be feared that few University cracks will be able to go, that is if the proposed visit of Oxford and Cambridge athletes to America comes off. The suggestion of the Harvard and Yale authorities that the English variety athletes shall arrange to try conclusions at mid-summer is not practical. The earliest that the Englishmen should agree to is mid-September, and early October would suit them better still.

BOXING.

The boxing match between McCormick of Plymouth and Platts of Sheffield at the National Sporting Club on Monday night, again illustrated why clever English boxers are so often beaten by sturdy aggressive American "scrappers." Although gifted with a fine physique, great activity, and wonderful science, McCormick seemed unable to deliver a real effective blow. Really, some of the "tapping" artists we have, do the game more harm than good. Against rivals who can hit little or no harder than themselves, they gain a false position which crumbles to nothing when they run up against a man with the punch. Boxing, as illustrated by some of the exponents, might well become a healthy sport at a girls' school, and it is a pity the failure (of otherwise clever boxers) to hit hard is not more widely pointed out. If the writer had his way, he would call every contest a draw both men were on their feet at the end of the stipulated number of rounds. Then, if the purse were split 80 and 20 per cent. for winner and loser, with the equal division of half the purse in the event of a draw, we should soon develop a real champion. McCormick is a welter weight and there is talk of matching him with J. Summers. May it be soon, as we shall then see the value of the punch illustrated, if Summers can reproduce anything like his old form. McCormick has the making of a real champion if only he will make up his mind to put mind and body behind his blows. Another contest at the club served to show a very promising feather weight in J. Stanner of Kettering to advantage. He had Seaman Hayes in trouble almost from the start and from the third round, the sailor was struggling against nature. He looked the picture of distress, with his mouth wide open, and only his pluck carried him on to the eleventh round. He was toppled over several times, frequently from a mere push, and there was little power behind the blow which made him take the count.

A pleasing feature of the match was the fair and sporting conduct of both men, and one cannot help but praise these professionals for the example they set some of the so-called sportsmen, who disgraced England by the manner they took Olympic reverses.

FOOTBALL.

The expectations that a great crowd would be attracted to the Crystal Palace to see Sunderland and Aston Villa meet in the final of the Football Association Cup, were realised. No fewer than 121,919 people visited the Palace and the receipts will be over £9,000. The best previous total was 110,820 in 1901, when Tottenham met Sheffield United. Bigger crowds have been seen across the border, however, the England vs. Scotland match at Glasgow, in 1912, attracting 127,307 people.

Aston Villa well deserved to win. Hardy, the custodian, was hurt and had to retire for a time, during which period Harrop kept goal. It was highly creditable that the defence held out and when Hardy returned, the Villa men played up splendidly. Finally Wallace sent in a corner kick, which enabled Villa to score. The ball dropped on Barbers' head and he propelled it into the net out of the reach of Butter, the Sunderland custodian. Villa scored another goal, but it was ruled off-side. Another goal should also have come, when Stephenson was fouled and the referee awarded a penalty kick; but it went wide. Thompson, the Sunderland captain, incurred the wrath of the spectators, and the referee also had to call him to account, some of his methods transgressing the bounds of fair play. This makes Aston Villa's fifth success in the competition. Though beaten, Sunderland can obtain some consolation in the League, which now looks a certainty for the northerners, in consequence of their draw (1—1) when visiting Aston Villa on Wednesday.

THE TURF.

Racegoers are hopeful that the alarming reports re the health of Frank Wootton will prove to be unfounded. He is suffering from a throat ailment and is now in a nursing home. It is thought that the trouble is the result of reducing and possibly it means the end of Wootton's career as a jockey. He is a brilliant young horseman, but it is known that he has had difficulty in getting down to weight of late years. With weather better than we often get at mid-summer, the Epsom Spring Meeting has been most enjoyable.

Something like a race was seen in the City and Suburban, Dinmore beating the French candidate (Limon) by a short head. It is interesting to recall that the winner's dam is an Italian mare, but with plenty of English blood. Dinmore is by General Simons, out of Marcella II, the latter by the famous Melton.

Alex Waugh bought Marcella II, and on the break up of the Childwickbury stud, the mare was sold for 50 guineas and again changed hands the next year for 45 guineas. Sent to Ireland, Marcella II has produced several winners and Dinmore, trained by A. Hartigan on the Wiltshire Downs, looks decidedly useful.

IN GENERAL.

England has lost a fine sportsman through the death of Dr. R. B. Etherington-Smith, a famous Cambridge Blue and a member of the winning Olympic eight of 1908.

In all probability, Bill Chase of Forest Gate, will emigrate to Canada shortly. He promised to go very far as a boxer at one time, but failed against Hague and Bomb. Billy Wells.

Inman is well ahead of Reece in their level match of 18000 up at Liverpool for £1,000.

Old-timers will be sorry to hear that Charley Mitchell, one of England's most famous boxers, is seriously ill.

SURRENDER OF SCUTARI.

TO TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY.

LANDING OF INTERNATIONAL FORCE.

ARMENIA PETITIONS TURKS FOR REFORMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SALONIKA, May 12.

In the collision between two Bulgarian troop trains near Drama, 150 men were killed and 200 injured. The couplings broke and 25 waggons rushed down a steep incline, and collided with 26 fuel waggons standing in the station.

LONDON, May 12.

The Bulgarians lost 300 killed and wounded in the fighting at Leftera.

ROME, May 13.

A telegram from Skutari says that an international force disembarked at San Giovanni di Medua on Sunday, and was expected to reach Skutari last night. The formal transfer of the town is fixed for Thursday.

SOFIA, May 13.

The Government has authorised its Minister in London to sign peace preliminaries.

M. Larafoff, an ex-Minister at Constantinople, is proceeding to Athens to negotiate the delimitation of the future Graeco-Bulgarian frontier.

SALONIKA, May 13.

There were 300 Bulgarian casualties at Leftera. Both sides have expressed their regret at the incident.

ARMENIANS' PRAYER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 13.

An Armenian deputation, headed by the Patriarch, yesterday handed to the Grand Vizier a memorandum urging the introduction of reforms in Armenia, and pointing out the increase of murders, robberies and forcible conversions. The memorandum expressed fear of massacres and complained of the settlement of Mussulman refugees in Armenian districts.

The Grand Vizier made a sympathetic reply, in which he paid a tribute to the loyalty of the Armenians and the bravery displayed by Armenian troops during the recent war. He declared that the Turks and Kurds, as well as the Armenians suffered by the prevailing brigandage, which he said, the Government were determined to suppress. He promised to expedite the needed reforms, and to remove all officials failing in their duty. He undertook that refugees from Macedonia would be settled in the provinces nearest to Constantinople, and not in Armenia.

Turkey is chartering transports to bring either to Constantinople or Asia Minor the troops which recently fought under the command of Djavid Pasha, and also Essad Pasha's troops. Both these armies are now in Albania and number about 30,000.

GRAECO-BULGAR QUARREL.

ATHENS, May 13.

The Greeks accuse the Bulgarians of invading Greek territory. They say they informed Bulgaria that they would, if necessary, defend the Greek positions.

Bulgaria, it is alleged, replied that a movement of Bulgarians had been stopped, but did not withdraw any troops. The Greeks thereupon strengthened their occupation. The Bulgarians, seeing this, attacked with artillery.

The Greeks say the fight was serious and exclusively due to the Bulgarians. The Greek Government throws the whole responsibility on them.

The Bulgarian diplomat, M. Sarafoff, has gone to Athens with instructions to settle outstanding differences.

THE POLO CUP.

AMERICAN PLAYER INJURED AT PRACTICE.

LONDON, May 13.

A message to the *Daily Telegragh* from New York, says that the American polo team has suspended practice owing to an accident to Mr. Milburn. He was thrown on Thursday and kicked in the face, which was badly lacerated. He was carried off the ground stunned.

Society circles are polo-crazy, and it is expected that thirty thousand people will witness each game.

Arrangements have been made for four special trains to be run from California alone.

ARBITRATION TREATIES.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, has announced that the special arbitration treaties with Britain, Japan and other countries, will be renewed if these countries desire.

RUNNING RECORDS.

LONDON, May 13.

At Stamford Bridge yesterday, E. W. Lloyd ran fifty miles in 6 hrs. 13mins. 58secs.

H. Greene ran the Marathon distance in 2 hrs. 38mins. 16 1-5secs. Both performances are records.

S. AFRICAN INDIANS

SECOND READING OF THE BILL.

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT PROVIDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPE TOWN, May 13.

The Union House of Assembly, yesterday passed the second reading of the Immigration Bill, after negativing Mr. Fichardt's amendment to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. Duncan detailed the objections of the Opposition to the measure, and asked for guarantees that exclusion on economic grounds or on account of the standard or habits of life should not apply to Europeans. He objected to the bar against appeal, and suggested less drastic provisions with reference to Indians already in the country. He moved that the second reading be discharged and that the Government be instructed to legislate with reference to conditions in the Transvaal under the Asiatic Registration Acts.

He, however, subsequently withdrew the motion, Sir Thomas Smartt, Leader of the Opposition, declining to take responsibility for the rejection of the Bill in view of the Imperial principle involved, but hoping that the Government would consider reasonable criticisms of ojectionable clauses.

Mr. Fischer, Minister of the Interior, who was in charge of the Bill, said that the Government would give every facility for every decent immigrant to come to South Africa. He disliked the idea of an appeal to the Imperial Government for aid in South Africans' own affairs. The Imperial Government had, however, assured him that if the Bill were carried, it would be a satisfactory settlement. Referring to the suggestion that passive resistance would be renewed, he feared that such a movement would compel the introduction of a Bill, alluding to Asiatics in plain language. The Government would not allow itself to be defied.

ICEBERG COLLISION IN A FOG

LINER DAMAGED AT THE BOWS.

MONTREAL, May 12.

The liner "Chiltern Range," which has arrived here, reports that she collided with a large iceberg in a dense fog. She struck it a glancing blow, and three bow plates were dented above the water-line. Otherwise she was not damaged.

MEXICAN REVOLT.

NEW YORK, May 13.

A three days' battle between the Mexican Federal troops and rebels has been fought near Guaymas. A trainload of oil and wood was rushed to the battlefield for the purpose of burning the bodies of the slain.

An official account of the affair puts the Federal troops' death-roll at five hundred; while the officers captured on either side were immediately executed.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, May 12.

The Suffragettes are suspected of burning the headquarters of the Nottingham Boat Club on the Trent. The damage caused amounts to £2,000. A number of boats have also been burnt.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, May 12.

The Duchess of Connaught continues to make satisfactory progress.

THE MAHARANI OF INDORE.

LONDON, May 13.

The MaharaniHolkar of Indore underwent an operation for appendicitis on Sunday. Her condition is satisfactory.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, May 13.

The death is announced of Sir John Tyler.

[Sir John William Tyler, Kt., was born in 1839. He received his education at the Doveton and Medical Colleges, Calcutta. He was specially employed at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1886, and deputed on special duty with H. H. the Maharajah of Bharatpore's deputation to Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1887. He was a member of the British Medical Association and Inspector-General of Prisons in the North-west Provinces of India. In 1866 he married Emma, daughter of J. Bateman.]

The report of Mr. Datta's committee, which enquired into the prices in India, will be duly considered by the Government during the current Simla session.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

DR. MAWSON.

WIRELESS MESSAGE FROM ADELIE.

MAGAZINE DESCRIBING THE EXPEDITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SYDNEY, May 13.

Dr. Mawson has sent a wireless message, saying that the details of the expedition will be published in a twenty-six page monthly magazine, called *The Adelie Blizzard*, which greets its contemporaries.

[The magazine on which Dr. Mawson proposes to while away his leisure until the end of the year, should prove an interesting production. The expedition has done a great deal of investigation. One especially valuable piece of work was the taking of complete soundings between Hobart and the Antarctic, and this will go a long way towards proving the supposition put forward by Dr. Mawson that in former times a land bridge connected those two points. So far, the results achieved by the expedition have been excellent. Dr. Mawson's return to the base, after losing his companions, was without parallel in the history of Antarctic or Arctic travel. For twenty-two days, in terrific gales and blizzards, he had pushed on alone. "Only those," said Captain Davis the other day in Australia, "who have been in that region, can appreciate what courage, determination, and tremendous physical endurance, his effort must have meant. That he reached the base alive is, to those of us who know the Antarctic, a wonderful testimony to the steadfastness of purpose and high resolve of the man." Men in such a circumstance as that in which Dr. Mawson was placed, unable by the force of the gales, to set up a tent, a long way from camp, and with the most meagre rations, are in a position frightful to imagine. The work of the Mawson expedition during the past year is generally regarded in England, as a most progressive and valuable contribution to the knowledge of the Antarctic. The coastline has been explored for a distance of 3,000 miles, and important magnetic and meteorological observations have been taken at Macquarie Island at Adelie Land, and at the terminal barrier, the three permanent stations at which the work will be continued during the winter.]

CANNANORE SCANDAL.

NAIK SENT TO PRISON FOR A YEAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, May 13.

Naick Abdul Jaleel of the 88th Carnatic Infantry, stationed here, who was tried by a summary court-martial, presided over by Lieut.-Col. L. E. Kirkwood, commanding the regiment, on a charge of fraudulent misapplication of nearly Rs. 75 from the clothing account, was found guilty and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year. The prisoner has been committed to the local central jail to undergo his term.

CHARGE AGAINST AN ATTORNEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Chaudhuri, addressing counsel on behalf of Kusum Kumari Dassi, who applied yesterday for a rule on an attorney, whose name did not transpire, to show cause why his name should not be struck off the rolls, said that some verbal alterations ought to be made in the application, and as soon as this was done, he would issue a subpoena; copies of the rule should also be sent to the Advocate-General and the Incorporated Law Society.

KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

The *Empire* understands that the general body of Importers and Trade's Association have taken very strong exception to the sending of four or five steamers to Kidderpore Docks to discharge their cargoes; and look upon this practice as a relegation harmful to their interests. The matter is now engaging the attention of the Port Commissioners and there is a scheme on foot for considerable extension of the jetties so as to avoid the necessity of sending steamers to the docks in future

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BANKRUPTCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 13.

The Judicial Commissioner of Sind has rejected the application of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company to commit to prison John Forstner, an insolvent, on charges of malpractice, holding that the alleged criminal acts had not been proved, and that the acts proved were not criminal.

It is worthy of note, says the "Sind Gazette," in connection with the Government of India's resolution on Muhammadan education that the first act of the Governor of Bombay has been to appoint a "purdahnashin" lady as an inspectress of Muhamdan girls' schools in the Central Division. Halimunnisa Begam is the daughter of the Hon. Moulvi Rafiudin Ahmad and came into prominence by her work as honorary secretary of the Muhammadan Ladies' Educational Conference.

BIHAR UNIVERSITY.

SCHEME SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED.

TEACHING AND RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

The educational requirements of Bihar and Orissa have been under investigation of late, in connection with the establishment of a provincial university, with the result that a scheme will soon be coming forward in practical form. The constitution of the University Committee will be announced shortly. It has been agreed that the university will be a residential teaching university as well as an examining one. It is also suggested that the existing college should be removed some eight miles from Bankipora, where the new university may be located. This proposal is based on sanitary grounds.

A DROWNING FATALITY.

DEATH OF A MAHOMEDAN STUDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, May 13.

A drowning fatality occurred on the Hussain Saugon Lake on Sunday. A party of students of the Nizam's College hired two boats, one of which was occupied by Syed Mahomed (20), son of the Commissioner in the Berars, and Amir Ikbal Ali (19), son of a City Magistrate, and a boatman. The boat suddenly capsized and the boatman swam to the shore. Ikbal became unconscious and floated on the water until rescued, but Syed Mahomed was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered. The deceased was a popular student and a well known tennis player.

H. M. S. SWIFTSURE.

QUESTION IF SHE CAN REACH CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

It is stated that H. M. S. "Swiftsure," flagship of the East India Squadron, will visit Calcutta in the course of July. The question is whether the "Swiftsure" with its displacement of 11,500 tons will be able to reach Calcutta. The "Highflyer" had a tonnage of only 5,600. The biggest vessel that has so far come up to Calcutta is the "Maidan," which has a tonnage under 10,000. The second biggest is the "Caledonia" with a tonnage of 9,000 tons.

CHOLERA AT SERAMPORE.

DEATH AND PANIC PREVALENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

A serious outbreak of cholera has occurred at Serampore and ten or twelve cases are reported daily, while there have been many deaths. Yesterday there were eighteen fresh cases. Something like panic prevails, but showers during the last few days, which have cooled the atmosphere considerably will, it is hoped, help to abate the epidemic.

AN ASSURANCE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, May 13.

Before Mr. Cox, District Magistrate, to-day, the police obtained a remand in custody against Rungasawmy Mudliar, a cashier of the local Chief Agency of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, who is charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5,200, being premium receipts, embezzled from time to time, in small sums since August last, when authorized to collect the same in the absence of the Chief Agent.

THE NIZAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, May 13.

H. H. the Nizam left Hyderabad by special train *en route* to Bombay at 1-30 a. m, this morning. The usual salutes were fired this morning by the Artillery.

KARACHI BOAT CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 13.

The illuminated carnival of the Karachi Boat Club last night, afforded a brilliant spectacle to a great concourse of merry-makers. The success was so marked that the event is likely to become an annual fixture.

DEATH OF FAMOUS POLO PLAYER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

The famous Central India Horse polo player, Ibrahim Khan, was killed during a practice game of polo at Atagar by his pony rolling over him, only ten days after his return from Persia.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

CASE AGAINST POONA DOCTOR.

DISMISSED FOR LACK OF EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 13.

A case recently came up before Mr. Clayton, Assistant Collector of Poona, in which Dr. Grade, L.M. and S., of Poonacity, was charged with perjury, forgery and the fabrication of false evidence. The charges arose out of a case heard before the First Class Magistrate of Baramati in which one Rao Saheb, a police patel, was charged with perjury. Dr. Grade was tendered as a witness in that case in support of the plea put forwardby the defence that the police patel, when giving evidence, was not in full possession of his senses. In his evidence before the Magistrate, Dr. Grade stated that the accused patel was suffering from neurasthenia, anthrophobia, etc., and was under his treament. He produced letters and books of account which the Magistrate stated the witness knew were forged. He gave permission to Khan Bahadur Davar, Public Prosecutor, Poona, to proceed against Dr. Grade on these grounds.

After going into the evidence in this instance, Mr. G. S. Clayton, Assistant Collector, found that there was not sufficient evidence to justify a charge being framed against the doctor and discharged him.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

QUESTION OF RIGHT OF AUDIENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May 13.

In the course of the hearing of one of the several applications under the Insolvency Act which came up before Mr. Justice Sadasiva Iyer, Vacation Judge, this morning Mr. M. O. Parthasarathy Iyengar, advocate, moved for a protection order on behalf of his client, an insolvent debtor, who was under detention in the civil jail. Mr. O. Tanikachellam Chetty, of Messrs. Short Bewes and Co., who asked for the detention of the creditor, took exception to the procedure adopted by the advocate for the insolvent, in that the motion was made before the Court and not in Chambers, since the rules specially laid down that applications for protection orders should be made in Chambers. The course adopted by the other side, the solicitor added, was apparently designed to deprive him of the right of audience.

Mr. Justice Sadasiva Iyer observed that he did not quite follow what distinction there was between the Court and Chambers.

On being informed that the distinction was merely one which affected the right of audience of solicitor and counsel, his Lordship replied that he was not familiar with such an antiquated practice; and added, "Why do you not all apply for the right of audience everywhere?" (Laughter.) After some further discussion, his Lordship said, "I shall transfer this motion from the Court to Chambers." The application was accordingly duly heard in Chambers and disposed of.

THE PRESS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

Justices Imam and Chapman today issued a rule on behalf of the proprietor of the Hablal Matin Press on the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why his order, directing the petitioner to deposit one thousand five hundred rupees as security under the Press Act, should not be set aside. The petitioner is the printer of a weekly Persian journal called "Hablal Matin," and since the outbreak of the Balkan war, the petitioner published two other daily editions of it in Urdu and Bengalee, and the order for security was an account of the publication of these two editions.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, May 13.

The death has occurred after several weeks of illness, of Mr. Pendlebury, Agent and Manager of H. H. the Nizam's railway, who expired here at noon to-day.

SECUNDERABAD, May 13.

The deceased gentleman had been having attacks of fever off and on for some weeks past, and it was hoped that a change in the hills would set him right. However, he has never been well since. Although he rallied last week, he suffered a serious relapse yesterday and died this afternoon. His remains are being brought to Secunderabad by a special train and will be interred with military honours tomorrow evening. The Railway office and all shops in the station were closed on receipt of the news. The deceased was one of the oldest residents of Secunderabad and was Honorary Colonel of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, and prominent in all public associations. He leaves a widow (his second wife, daughter of the late Mr. Gribble, I.C.S.), three married daughters and a son, employed in the Railway, but now on leave in England.

[Mr. Pendlebury's death will cause considerable regret in Bombay, where he was wellknown. He was for many years Assistant Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, when the late Mr. Duxbury was Traffic Manager. As Agent and Manager of the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway he worked hard, and was very popular with all the officials.]

BENGAL EDUCATION

INTERVIEW WITH MR. HORNELL.

NO DEFINITE SCHEME AT PRESENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

Mr. Hornell, the new Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, arrived here on Saturday night. In an interview with a Press representative, Mr. Hornell, referring to the proposed change in the educational policy of Bengal, said, "There is no definite scheme before me at present, but I think the transfer of Eastern Bengal to Bengal has created a new situation as far as educational policy is concerned, and it will be necessary to bring the systems of education in Eastern Bengal and Bengal into harmony."

Mr. Hornell leaves this afternoon for Darjeeling.

CALCUTTA STRIKERS.

EXPECTED RETURN TO WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

The strikes at the Upper Hoogly and Clive Jute Mills and the Bengal Cotton Mills at Garden Reach are at an end, and it is expected that all the men will return to work this morning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

Major-General Blomfield, Peshawar Division, will hold command of the Northern Army, when Sir Bryan Mahon proceeds home on leave, pending the return of Sir William Willcocks, on the 16th July.

STATION ORDERS.

(By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.)

The duties of Assistant Director of Medical Services, Bombay Brigade, were handed over on the 10th. May, by Colonel W. W. Pike, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., to Lieut.-Colonel A. T. I. Lilly, R.A.M.C.

The O.C., 95th. Russell's Infantry, is authorised to relieve the Butcher Island Guard on 15th. May, instead of Tuesday, the 13th May.

Captain H. B. Dixon, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, having proceeded on leave, was taken off the Field Officers' Roster, with effect from the 1st May, inclusive.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, ETC.

Lieut. R., G. Bacon, 124th Infantry, assumed duties of Superintendent of Physical Training Southern Army, on the 30th April 1913.

Lieut. A. D. Curtis, R.G.A., to be officiating Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Major St. A. B. L. Nevinson, 76th Battery R.F.A., to officiate as D.A.A., and Q. M. G. Bombay Brigade.

Lieut. F. J. Leach, 2nd The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) to be adjutant Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

Capt. C H. Browne, 1st M. and S. M. Railway Rifles, to be officiating Adjutant.

REGIMENTAL.

102nd Grenadiers.—Lieut. R. C. Christie to be Adjutant.

34th Horse.—Capt. H. A. Hildebrand to be officiating Squadron Commander.

1st Brahmans.—Capt. E. R. C. Kempsen to be Officiating: Double Company Commander.

83rd Light Infantry.—Capt. J. A. H. Britton to be officiating Double Company Commander.

108th Infantry.—Capt. R. de W. Waller to be officiating double company commander.

7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.—Major H.O Parr, 2nd-in-Command to officiate as Commandant, and Major S. G. W. Hume, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel N. E. Robin granted leave.

108th Infantry.—Major M. T. Elderton, Double Company Commander, to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Baldock granted leave.

26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.—Capt. J. S. Mowat, Squadron Commander, pro tem, to be 2nd-in-Command pro tem until further orders, vice Lieut.-Colonel R. DeL. Faunce seconded.

99th Deccan Infantry.—Major E. N. Davis, Double Company Commander to be 2nd-in-Command in an existing vacancy.

23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).—Lieut.-Colonel L. N. Younghusband, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, and Major J. C. Shorer, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel H. Kennedy vacated.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Renton, 98th Infantry, 200 days ex India; Capt. J. L. Murphy, 79th Infantry, 5 months in India; Capt. F. L. O. Brickmann, 119th Infantry, 93 days ex India; Lieut. G. B. Henderson, 15th Sikhs, 90 days in India; Lieut-Colonel W. A. Macbeen, 19th Brigade R.F.A., 4 months, in India; Lieut. D. D. Philby, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliars, 2 months in India; Lieut. O. Mather, 109th Infantry, 6 months ex India, M. C., and Capt. G. P. Bracken, R.A.M.C., 2 months ex India.

CENTRAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A Press Note states:—

The Central Lunatic Asylum, at Yeravda, near Poona, is now approaching completion and will be opened on the 1st June. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay will make the requisite arrangements for the transfer to the new asylum of the insanes at present confined in the lunatic asylums at Colaba and Poona, which will cease to exist from that date.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Siam is going in for a great scheme of irrigation.

Although the actual strength of the political parties in the Chinese Republican Parliament is unobtainable as each party has exhibited a tendency to overestimate, a return from a reliable source puts the result of the recent election at people's party 60 per cent, Republican 20 per cent Unionists 20 per cent, and Democrats 10 per cent.

On the opening night of Harmston's Circus at Pasoercein (a town close to Sourabaya in the Straits) Watson, who performed the sensational aerial motor act, was killed out-right. The Sourabaya Courant writes (as translated by the "Straits Times"):—As is well known, this reckless person, after coming down from a height used to do a complete somersault in the air with his car, which would alight on its wheels. It appears that on the night in question, during the preparation of this "tour de force, the motor did not arrive at the spot that it was calculated to do, and also the flooring with mattresses supported by springs to break the fall was not quite in proper order. On the motor coming in contact with it, the former did not move any further owing to its being held back by a tightened rope which caused it to turn over with a heavy thud, killing the occupant outright.

Concerning the Ceylon Budget, the "Times of Ceylon" says:—There are some exceedingly interesting recommendations in the report of the select committee on the supply bill. The references to the training of apothecaries and the expenditure under the Medical Wants Ordinance call for the close attension of planters. It will be observed that the long talked-of synchronisation of the clocks of Colombo is at last to be carried out, as a result of which there will doubtless be fewer trains and posts missed. Moneregalla will be glad to hear that the question of adapting Arugam bay as a port is to be reported upon by Captain Legge. The Committee reports in favour of the substitution of a motor service for the present ramshackle mail vans of the General Post Office, so there out to be a fine time in store for some packs of hounds in the Island. The amounts of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 16,500 are voted for the purposes of rubber and cocoanut research respectively.

The "Pioneer" has no doubt that the traffic on the Itarsi-Badner section of the Itarsi-Nagpur railway will rapidly expand now that the trains have begun to run regularly for the line opens out the Hoshangabad and Betul districts. Similarly when the southern section from Nagpur to Pandurna is opened the local traffic is certain to be brisk. As was explained last month work is being carried on from Badnur to Amla, fourteen miles to the south-east, but sanction for the middle section from Amla to Pandurna has not yet been given as such further funds as are available are to be devoted to the branch line from Amla to the Pench Valley coalfields. The "Pioneer" thinks, however, that a special effort to finance the project as a whole might be made by the Government of India. The middle section of 40 miles from Amla to Pandurna will cost only 48 lakhs, a sum which surely can be found. In the interests not only of the Central Provinces, but of the country to the north and south, it is important that through broad gauge communication should be established between Itarsi and Nagpur as soon as possible. If this gap of 40 miles be left untouched for an indefinite time, it will be a standing reproach to the Railway administration.

The Bengal Gambling Bill has received the assent of the Viceroy and will come into force in this Presidency on Wednesday next. The measure has been long delayed and now that it has become law it remains to be seen if it will put a stop to the activities of gamblers in Calcutta. The police have at last succeeded in putting an end to the cottonfigure and other forms of gambling which had been evolved by the keepers of gambling dens for the purpose of fleecing the public but it is yet too early to say if the new law will succeed in effectually restraining the passion for gambling in Bengal. We know says the "Englishman" how "rain gamblimg" was followed by "cotton-figure gambling," and there is reason to believed that even now the latter form of gambling has not entirely been stopped is the northern part of Calcutta. Any way, it is not indulged in so openly as before. But if it persists any longer, the police will have no one to blame but themselves as the new law is fairly comprehensive and as far as can be seen allows no loophole of escape for those who violate it. As far as can be seen there is a tendency now to evade the law by giving the name of a Club to a gambling den and if there clubs multiply and fulfil all the other conditions of a club, it is difficult to see how the police are going to act in order to prevent the members from gambling. Perhaps, after all, the authorities in Bengal may find it necessary to adopt the point of view of other countries where even vices, such as gambling, are at best only controlled by the State their supression having been abandoned long ago as a hopeless task.

The exclusion of the Press so frequently from inquests held in Ceylon is a matter says the "Ceylon Observer" which has been frequently commented upon, but nothing so far has been done to prevent what savours too strongly of bureaucratic officialdom. The Press it will be noted was excluded from the Nuwara Eliya inquest. In all conscience why? If ever there was a case where the utmost publicity should be given to an unfortunate tragedy it was this present case. The deceased was a stranger important letters had been left which served to throw light on the affairs, and yet the inquest was conducted in a hole and corner manner with no jury or suspicion of a jury Why? As long as the jury system for inquests does not exist in Ceylon, the Press as representatives of the public have every right to be present. It is true that in some inquests there are certain facts it would be injudicious to publish, but pressmen are always willing to accede to any request from the Coroner, and to exercise their own discretion in such circumstances. We do not criticise the Coroner in the present case; but we do condemn a system which allows such unsatisfactory and questionable proceedings, and it is one to which His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government might safely put an end. The public have a right to know the full facts in these cases. If the exclusion of the Press is supposed to tend to the suppression of morbid interest on the part of the public, we can only say that it fails most miserably in the attempt. Common safety dictates the jury system and the admission of Press representatives.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE POTTERIES.

KING AND QUEEN IN THE FACTORIES.

The enthusiasm in the Potteries over the King's visit writes a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" as witnessed by one who occupied one of the few motor-cars which were permitted to follow the Royal procession, has been remarkable. The crowds everywhere have been enormous, and is the greatest demonstration occurred in Hanley, the explanation is that Hanley is the largest and most central of the six amalgamated towns. The King and Queen left Crewe Hall and the pleasant scenes of Cheshire in the morning, and spent practically the whole day in the Potteries. The weather has been delightful, and the banishing of the smoke clouds by a holiday in the works has let in the sun to flood the streets with brightness and warmth. The Potteries have not been as they are usually painted, and neither have they been as they usually are. All the difference has been made by clean air and the strong sunshine. The Potteries people themselves say it has been like a day in Hanley Wakes week, which is the annual period when the potters and the pot banks rest from their labours. The improvement has magnified the enjoyment of the day. It has set the towns in a better light for the King and Queen to see them by, and allowed to the people a sense of satisfaction which has overflowed in goodwill to all and enthusiasm for the King and Queen. It was a good idea to let all the employees of the visited pot banks see the King and Queen while they were on the firm's premises. The workers in the departments through which the Royal guests passed needed no further privilege. The others who were sharing in the general holiday assembled in the yards and there saw the King and Queen pass into the different workshops. It brought the reality of the visit home to them when all were made witness to the fact that the King and Queen saw exactly the nature of their daily toil, were interested in it, and wanted to know a good deal about it.

AN AIRMAN'S INDISCRETION.

The motor run from Crewe Hall to Stoke was full of interest. Cheshire is not a plain on its north-eastern border, but a country of changing contours and varied scenes, and the beauty does not cease at the Cheshire boundary but extends with increasing quality to the very verge of the North Staffordshire towns. The countryside seemed to be taking at least a half-holiday. The tenantry on Lord Crewe's estate, old and young, were on the lawn to give the King and Queen a cheerful start, and a crowd at the gates sped them happily on their way. The roadside cottages were bright with flags, and the children were outside to see and cheer. Policemen within easy call of each other were stationed along the route, and sometimes for half-a-mile together they were the only people on the road. At sharp corners and junctions the men had flags to show—green signifying that the road was clear, and red that there was need for caution. There was, however, nothing at any point to check the progress, and on a straight stretch of road a speed of thirty miles an hour was safely made. A motor lurry and a horse conveyance were overtaken, and one motor-car was met. The police had halted all three, and doubtless they were responsible for the holding up of some other vehicles in the side roads. At the village of Madeley the school children were grouped among trees on a meadow bank above the road. They had flags to wave and voices to exercise, and they did both with a will, giving as much pleasure as they themselves felt. Near Keele an aeroplane was sighted. The airman, who had gone up from Newcastle, caught sight of the Royal procession and sailed towards it. He was flying low not more than 300ft. or 400ft., when he passed as it seemed to those following, directly over the King's car. He swept round in a wide circle and came back again to the procession, crossing over the line of cars once more, and after making another turn taking a line parallel with them and dipping down below the level of the trees that bordered the road. Apparently this satisfied him. He rose to a considerable height and made off whence he came. His manœuvres were, at the least, injudicious. There were a lot of people lining the road at Keele, and to descend behind them to within 50ft. or so of the ground gave good cause for alarm. It was equally reprehensible to fly over the road where the King was motoring.

THROUGH NEWCASTLE.

The town of Newcastle hung out at its boundary the dates of the three previous King's visits to the borough. The first was by John in 1214, the second by Henry III. 43 years later and the last, now nearly 600 years ago, by Edward II. in 1323. The people with these dates in their minds seemed to measure the value of a monarch's visit by its rarity. From one end of the town to the other the streets were crowded, and the large square where the King and Queen alighted to meet the Mayor and Corporation was thronged to the extremest limit of the space required for the turning of the motor-cars. Even the inmates of the workhouse hung out a banner of welcome and ranged themselves, an old and infirm company, along the workhouse wall. The convalescents of the North Staffordshire Infirmary joined in the general rejoicing, and by both these places and wherever there were groups of children the King's car went slowley, so that there should be something by way of a token that the young and the unfortunate were specially thought of. Newcastle is rather proud of its differentiation from the Pottery towns, but it merges imperceptibly into Stoke, as Stoke does into Hanley. Each town, therefore, marked its limit with a banner, and the visitors knew when they passed from one to another.

IN A CHINA FACTORY.

Stoke's enthusiasm was equal to Newcastle's, and Stoke saw a great deal more of the King and Queen because of the calls they made. The first stop was at Messrs. Minton's. As great a crowd as the road would hold cheered their arrival and watched them enter the big factory gates. They went through the yard, where the holiday-making work-people saw them closely face to face, and up a long flight of stairs to a top-storey room whitewashed and well lighted, where paintresses were adding colour to printed designs on ware. They passed through a long warehouse full of china to the burnishing room, and on the way saw a score of men and women each of whom has worked for the firm forty years or more. The King stopped to congratulate Mrs. Sarah Beard and Mrs. Mary Hill on their long record of activity. Mrs. Beard has been in minton's employment 64 years, and she still works at the age of 82. Mrs. Hill's working career is only a year less. In the burnishing shop the visitors saw the polishing of gold decoration by the rubbing over it of a stone which the women who do that work call a bloodstone, though, after use any rate, it seems quite black. They also saw the methods of putting on raised gold and chasing, and an elaborate example of this kind of work in a dinner and dessert service which will take the best part of twelve months to complete.

This was all that Messrs. Minton were to show the King and Queen, who went on to Mr. Bernard Moore's showroom. The Queen in particular was interested in the extremely choice ware that Mr. Moore produced, and, knowing the costliness of it, inquired about its market. Mr. Moore said most of his ware goes to exhibitions, and this led the Queen to speak of the Brussels Exhibition, and to ask Mr. Moore about his losses in the fire there. Mr Moore said he lost the whole of his exhibit. The Queen expressed her sympathy, and went on to learn his intentions regarding the Ghent Exhibition. Mr. Moore said he would be represented there, and the Queen then remarked that she hoped the prosperity of the exhibition would not be prejudiced by the Belgian strike.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

It was only a stone's throw to the King's Hall, where two remarkable collections of pottery had been got together. One showed the highest attainments of present-day manufacture, and the other illustrated the history of the pottery industry and the stages by which the crude work of the seventeenth century gave place under the influence of Elers and Josiah Wedgwood to nobler designs and better workmanship. The King's Hall is an elegant, vaulted chamber with a large floor space and a gallery. The modern pottery exhibits were in the area, the gallery was occupied by spectators, and the orchestra by a choir who greeted the King with a fine rendering of the National Anthem. Afterwards there were presentations—gentlemen coming forward to have their names announced, to bow, and to move away. It is a ceremony of rigid formality, interesting only to those whom it immediately concerns, but to-day the procedure was broken in upon. When Prebendary Stuart, the Rector of Stoke, was presented a little voice from the gallery called "Daddy," and a flushed little face met the Queen's when she looked up with laughing pleasure. It was the exclamation of the Rector's younger daughter Peggy, and the pride and affection that it spoke of moved the assembly first to laughter and then to cheers.

The King and Queen spent a long time among the exhibits, asking questions and exchanging opinions. The Queen showed her liking for a well-known design by saying "Here's the dear old willow pattern again" and she pleased more than one manufacturer by telling him when and where she had bought things like those he was showing her. The King noticed a painting on china of King Edward done by Lucien Boullemeir for Mr. Thomas Morris, of Longton, and Mr. Morris received permission to add it to the gifts which had been jointly made as souvenirs of the occasion. There was still another visit to pay before the midday rest and refreshment. This was to Messrs. Copeland's works, where the King and Queen saw how ware is placed in saggars and stacked in the ovens for firing, how the firing is done, and how the ovens are emptied. They went inside an oven that was being filled, and near enough to the fire of another to realise something of the great heat that pours into the ovens to burn clay into china. This brought a very busy morning to an end, and the King and Queen went to Cliff Ville to take luncheon with the Mayor of Stoke, Mr. Geen.

HANLEY'S WARM WELCOME.

Alderman Geen's house, where the King and Queen lunched, affords a view in summary of the territories which, going one better than Mr. Arnold Bennett, one calls "The Six Towns." It shows the deeply injured, resentful countryside which still interlaces them and wraps them about the straight highways the characteristic sloping shouldered ovens, toned by the mellow after noon sunlight of to-day to a warm terra-cotta has broken loose for a holiday. The work which the King and Queen see done is done for their entertainment and those who do it join the sightseers as soon as the King and Queen have passed on to other processes. From Alderman Geen's garden it looked like Sunday and one fancies and indeed one knows, that the Potteries do not usually bathe in these washed lights. The first stop in the long tour of the afternoon was at the encaustic tiles manufactory of Messrs. Minton, Hollins, and Co. Here the Queen became interested in the work of a girl who was painting a raised outline on a tile. The Queen borrowed the little instrument with which this is done and tried to do it herself "It is rather a bad try," she said, "and I will leave you to finish it." The girl thought, however, that it was a very successful effort, better than many which she has helped other visitors to make, and the Queen was not away from these premises before she had realised that this tile, which the market would have rejected, had become the best on the shelf. She announced her proprietorship of the article. "It is," she said, "my tile," and no doubt many people have already stood before it respectfully in the day of its unquestioned authenticity.

WORKGIRLS AND THE KING.

The next visit of the King and Queen was paid in Hanley. They stopped at the works of Messrs. Ridgway the King received instruction in an abstruse custom of the trade from two girls, who seemed to be about fourteen years old. These girls were at work somewhere about midway in the production of the common or tea table saucer. A question seemed to arise as to the number of saucers which passed through their hands in a given time. The words "a dozen" were mentioned, but to the surprise of the King it appeared on further discussion of the matter that the dozen mentioned did not mean twelve, but something much more than twelve, and, in point of fact, thirty-six. The King told he girls that he had heard of a 'baker's dozen," but that a dozen numbering thirty-six was something quite new. The girls stuck to their point, and warming to the subject proceeded firmly and decisively to put their King right, informing him that for certain purposes of calculation "a dozen" was an arbitrary measure—that of a very large article one would make a dozen, but that of small articles like saucers it took many more. Twelve dinner plates, one understood, equalled thirty-six saucers—probably on the scale according to which these girls are paid. Anyhow the King understood it throughly before he was suffered by these two very selfpossessed subjects to pass on to the next bench.

IN THE PARK AT HANLEY.

Hanley gave the King and Queen the best welcome of the day. Here the streets were tumultuous, densely crowded with a jovial, pushing and thrusting, craning and cheering working-class crowd, and the procession gave Hanley good measure, covering a generous mileage of streets, passing ultimately through the gates into the rather geometrically ornamental park which is the pride of the town. It was in the park that the spectacular thing of the day occurred. From this park one has another view of circumambient Staffordshire—the low, crouching outline of the hills and distant smoke processional across the sky. In a hollow plain around the reel bandstand the school children of Hanley were packed, a vast assemblage of diminutive humanity, their teachers standing among hem like tall pillars, their deportment exhibiting anxiety and condescension in about equal degrees. Studied in detail, it was an indifferently and even in many cases a poorly dressed congregation, but the general effect produced by blue and white pinafores and red Tom-o'-shanters was extremely rich. A man with a cornet stood in the bandstand and endeavoured to preserve a level progress through all the bars of Rule-Britannia "and" God save the King. A conductor, visible to every pair of eyes in every little face, cut enormous slices of the air about him with his baton and then, at the end of the singing and, at another signal, the entire assemblage caught fire from thousands of little Union Jacks—a sort of spontaneous combustion all over this floor of humanity,—and at the same moment cheer after cheer was given in a shrill poignant treble. The King and Queen left their car and faced the demonstration within view of everyone who co-operated in it.

Fenton and Longton still awaited their turns. At Longton the King and Queen visited Mr. H. J. Coldclough's works, and for the first time in the day saw the hand of the potter shaping the wet clay on the potter's wheel. It was the last glimpse of the Potteries for the day. By and by the visitors were in the pastoral seclusion of Trentham, and from Trentham home again to Crewe Hall.

COCAINE IN FRANCE.

HABIT OF THE "FEMMES DE MONTMARTRE."

The Societe de Medecine Mentale and the Societe Medico-Psychologique have recently been investigating the new epidemic of "cocainomania" which has broken out in the famous Parisian suburb of Montmartre. Dr. Marcel Briand, the alienist of the Sainte Anne Asylum, has made an especial study of the question; his interne assistant, Dr. Vinchon, who, at his request, visited Montmartre to explore, gives to "Le Temps" an interesting account of the conditions, which are substantially as follows: It is all a matter of fashion and snobbery. Fashion has a great influence in the suburban life of Montmartre: everybody there is as concerned about the doing and the behavior of everybody else as if it were a little provincial town. They even have their little gossip papers to report the doings of the well-known local characters. These sheets inform you, for instance, that Mademoiselle Jane or Mademoiselle Irene has just been cruelly abandoned and is consoling herself with cocaine, or, to use the shorter Montmartre term, with "coco."

Naturally, as the poison has been spreading for some years, a considerable traffic in it has come into existence, in spite of the vigilance of the police, who are almost powerless to suppress it. The cocaine is procured by the employment of prescription which are shown at one pharmacy after another, or else from disreputable shops which sell the poison without asking any questions. These transactions are not conducted by the consumers themselves, but by go-betweens—touts or female attendants attached to the cafes and other resorts—who put the poison into small boxes and sell it as high as four or five francs per gramme. In the music halls one often sees young women seated at tables with a glass of port and one of these easily recognized little boxes in front of them. As the supply diminishes, late at night prices rise, and sometime as much as forty francs is paid for a gramme of cocaine snuff—often adulterated at that. There are mysterious ways of obtaining the drug by night; for instance, you throw a pebble at a lighted window; a little basket tied to a string is let down; you put a certain sum into the basket, it is drawn up and let down again with the worth of your money—or nearly—in cocaine. At least half the women known as femmes de Montmartre are addicted to cocaine. One reason for the extent of the habit is the case with which it is practised—no need of pipes, as for opium, or hypodermic syringes, as for morphine. Moreover, the desired effect is produced by the very first dose, and not after one or two experiments, as is the case with morphine.

The cocainomaniac is recognizable by several signs. The method of taking the drug induces a habit of sniffling. Eventually necrosis of the nasal carsilage sets in. The victim is subject to tremors, and reaches her hands for the little creatures which she thinks she feels buried under the skin. In a more advanced stage hallucinations come on, she thinks she hears voices insulting her, and this gives rise to quarrels which end in poison. A morbid longing for rapid movement induces the victims to take long automobile rides—with or without money to pay the fare. The end of it all is the insane asylum, reached by way of the police courts.

THE SINGING OF TELEGRAPH WIRES.

An active discussion has been going on in the German periodical "Das Wetter" as to the cause or causes of the singing or humming of telegraph wires, and the possible relation of these sounds to the weather. There appears to be a widespread belief that the singing is a prognostic of storms and rain, or, according to another version, of cold weather. As long as January, 1900, the journal above mentioned reprinted from a German newspaper an article by Dr. Eydam of Brunswick in which the writer claimed that infallible weather predictions could be made from these sounds, the pitch and loudness of the sounds indicating how soon bad weather would occur.

The recent revival of this subject dates from a suggestion made a couple of years ago by Prof. Arthur Feld of Ottawa (quoted in "Das Wetter" of December, 1911), that the immediate cause of the vibration in the wires was a "seismic unrest" in the ground, this, in its turn, being a harbinger of bad weather.

The obvious explanation of the singing is that it is due to the wind, as in the Æolian harp. It is claimed that the sounds occur when the air is absolutely calm, but of course there might be some movement of the air at the level of the wires when there was none at the lower level of the observer. Otto Meissner, who has been making systematic observations of the phenomenon during the past year, is unable to find any relation between the sounds and the force of the wind, but he does find that the direction of the wind relative to the direction in which the wires run is an important factor. His investigations also disclose the fact that the singing of the wires is by no means simultaneous at places only a few miles apart. This fact, as well as actual comparisons with seismographic records, appears to dispose of the hypothesis that the singing is due to microseisms. Meissner has also disproved the belief that the sounds foretoken bad weather.

Variations in the pitch of these sounds may reasonably be ascribed to changes in the tension of the wires with varying temperature.

ART GALLERY OUTRAGE.

TRIAL AT MANCHESTER ASSIZES.

At the Manchester Assizes on April 22, Miss Briggs, Mrs. Forrester, and Miss Manesta were tried for "unlawfully and maliciously damaging thirteen pictures in the Art Gallery at Manchester on the 3rd April." The accused were stated to be members of the Women's Social and Political Union. After the addmitted damage had been caused, it was stated by one of the accused that it had been done as "a protest against the shameful treatment of Mrs. Pankhurst."

They were indicted for "unlawfully and maliciously damaging 13 picutres in the Manchester Art Gallery" on April 3.

Mr. Merriman, counsel for the prosecution outlined the case, the particulars of which are already well known.

Evidence was given by attendants at the Gallery, by Mr. W. Batho, chief clerk, and by Police Inspector Morgan, and it was shown that the statement was made by Mrs. Forrester and Miss Manesta that they had acted as they had "as a protest against the shameful treatment of Mrs. Pankhurst."

In cross-examination Inspector Morgan said that about twenty persons were in the Gallery at the time of this occurrence.

Mrs. Forrester: Did it occur to you to have the other woman who were there searched?—No; I interrogated all the others, and I was satisfied you were the only suffragists who were there.

Evidence was given to the effect that the damage to the glass of pictures amounted to £85 and that done to two canvases to £25.

Answering the Judge at the close of the case for prosecution, the accused all signified that they had no desire to enter the witness-box but would make statements from the dock.

Miss Briggs, a house-keeper aged 48, addressing the jury, said: "I am not guilty of the charges brought against me. I gave my comrades my fullest moral support, but in no way aided them. Our women take their course on their own deliberate responsibility. This is not a personal but a world question." She added that women had to protest against a state of things which was intolerable to them. If she were sentenced she would feel that she was sentenced because she was a member of the Women's Social and Political Union.

Mrs. Forrester, a marreid woman of 33, began a long speech by saying that she did not stand there as a malicious person but as a patriot. She thought motive was taken into account in the actions of all lawbreakers. She was a political offender, and the fact of being a political offender had led to imprisonment only in the first division in such cases as that of the late Mr. W. T. Stead and Dr. Jameson, who was responsible for a Raid which caused loss of life. Motive in those cases was taken into account. It was so in the case of cattle-driving in Ireland. In the case of Irish rebels motive was so much taken into account that it was very hard at one time to find a jury to bring in a verdict of guilty against the accused. She would make a strong appeal to the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty. If it was desired to inflict punishment they had already suffered by appearing three times before the courts and going through the present ordeal. Such a decision would redound to the credit of Manchester, where the militant movement began. It would show sympathy with the motives of the women who were charged, would help to form public opinion, and give that justice the denial of which was responsible for the disorder in the country. It was law-breaking which established the Christian religion in the first three centuries. Her act of rebellion was almost insignificant. At the same time she had no idea of the value of the glass in front of the pictures. She did the deed, and did not apologise for it. All she was pleading not guilty to was the charge of malice. After eulogising Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Forrester said that after the sentence on Mrs. Pankhurst she had thought Manchester should make some protest, and she had considered whether she and others should speak in Albert Square. "We are not allowed to do so (continued Mrs. Forrester) and we write to the press. Well, the press, I am afraid, are so party-ridden, and in the main enemies of women, that our protest had very little chance of appearing in the press."

THE JUDGE AND EXAMPLES.

She added that her husband approved of what she did. She had a University degree in Arts. Her subject was history, and her knowledge of history had spurred her to help in this fight for women's freedom. Mrs. Forrester was proceeding, as she said, to prove that her words about the shameful treatment of Mrs. Pankhurst were true.

The Judge: No, I don't think that is material. I have allowed you to say what you desired about the protest, but I do not think we can retry Mrs. Pankhurst.

Mrs. Forrester went on to speak of Mr. Ernest Jones and his sentence years ago for his action in behalf of political freedom. She also compared Mrs. Pankhurst's words with those used by Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. F. E. Smith, and Captain Craig.

The Judge: I do not think you are likely by this to convince the jury.

Mrs. Forrester: Men in this country are going about preaching sedition and lawlessness, and they go scot-free, because, probably, the Liberal Government are afraid of them, but are not afraid of voteless women. On June 24, 1912 Sir Edward Carson said—

The Judge: I really cannot let you go into this. You want to try everybody. We have to try you.

Mrs. Forrester said that the women with whom she was associated did not incite to bloodshed but only to destruction of property. She went on to quote from Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. William Moore, and the Judge interrupted. "I do not want to stop you," he said, "but it does not seem to me to be relevant to say that ever so many other people should be locked up."

Mrs. Forrester said she wished to show there were two standards of justice, one for men and another for women, who had no political status. It was possible for a woman to get two months' hard labour for doing half a crown's worth of damage, which was to be contrasted with six weeks in the first division for a town councillor guilty of unspeakable offences against children. Who, she asked, had incited her to the present offence? It was the Government. The Government were guilty of a three-fold offence. The Government were guilty of breaking the spirit of the Constitution.

The Judge: Now you want to find the Government guilty; but does it help you if the Government are guilty?

Mrs. Forrester: Because I am charged by the Government's officials.

The Judge: But supposing the Government are guilty, also, does it make you innocent?

Mrs. Forrester: I want to show my motive is a patriotic motive—the motive of standing up against an unjust Government. She went on to say that it was a constitutional principle that representation should go with taxation.

The judge repeatedly told the accused that he had given her a good deal of latitude Mrs. Forrester said that according to the Bill of Rights——

The Judge: I really must stop you. We cannot argue the whole question from the commencement.

Mrs. Forrester said she had nearly finished. She went on to accuse the Government of double-dealing, after the bill giving votes to women householders had been passed by large majorities. Mrs. Forrester said she would like in a case of this kind to be tried by her peers, who would give her courtesy and consideration.

The Judge: Now you are discussing an alteration of the law which may be a good thing or a bad thing. The only thing we have to try is whether or not you were guilty of this offence.

The judge added a little later that he did not want to prevent the accused from saying anything that was material, but he could not allow her to discuss the policy of the Government.

Mrs. Forrester, who said she thought she had put the point of motive plainly, then ended her address to the jury.

Miss Manesta, described as a governess, aged, 25 who first requested that a boy in court should not remain to hear her, then addressed the jury. She referred to the case of women in the streets, and said that the laws applying to men and women were unequal. She mentioned especially the divorce laws. In concluding, Miss Manesta claimed to be a political offender, and also said that only a small portion of the damage in this case was done by her.

The Judge, in summing up, dealt with the form of the indictment, and said that unlawful damage was that which was done without lawful excuse, such as self-defence would be, and malicious damage that which was intentional, as opposed to accidental damage. He called attention to the fact shown in evidence that Miss Briggs was in a different category from that of the other women. He did not know, he said, what view the jury took about the question which was influencing these women's minds. They and he ought to be impartial and not to decide against the accused because they might disagree, or in their favour because they agreed with their views. They had to administer the law, and the jury had to say whether they were satisfied on the evidence that the prosecution had proved the guilt of these ladies.

The jury, after a brief retirement, returned with a verdict of not guilty in the case of Miss Briggs, and she was at once released. They found Mrs. Forrester and Miss Manesta guilty.

The Judge: I shall not pass any sentence to-night. I shall pass sentence to-morrow morning. I will consider what I ought to do.

The two women found guilty were then removed in custody of the warders.

SENTENCES.

On the following day they were brought up. Mrs. Forrester was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the second division, and to find two sureties of £25 each to keep the peace for twelve months; failing sureties an additional six months' imprisonment. Miss Manesta was sentenced to one month in the second division, similar sureties to be found and failing them an additional four months.

IMPERIAL NATURALISATION.

SERIOUS DEFECTS IN PRESENT LAW.

The unsatisfactory state of the naturalisation laws of the Empire is once more forcibly illustrated by a case to which Sir Wilfrid Laurier called the attention of the Canadian House of Commons a few days ago. Three Russians who had settled in Canada and had been naturalised Canadians recently returned to Russia, and, after having been tried by court-martial on a charge of evasion of military service, have been sent to Siberia for life. The effect of naturalisation in Canada is to make the person so naturalised a British subject within the limits of the Dominion only, and it is so stated in their certificate. Consequently they are not, strictly speaking, British subjects when beyond the limits of the Dominion, They are, however, in pursuance of the general consular instructions, accorded the good offices of British consular officers in all countries. But this protection was of no avail in the case in question, and the Russian Government paid no heed to the Canadian nationality of their former subjects. They would, however, probably have been bound by international requirements to recognise the British nationality of those subjects had an Imperial naturalisation law, administered by an Imperial sovereign authority, been in force. The draft of such a law has been in existence for over four years, but its introduction in the House of Commons has been delayed by the reluctance of the Governments of Canada and of the Commonwealth of Australia to subscribe to its provisions through fear of an influx of Asiatic immigration. But this difficulty has now been overcome and both Mr. Borden and Mr. Fisher have promised to expedite the introduction of the necessary concurrent legislation. When this has been done the Imperial Bill will be formally submitted to the British Parliament.

The present state of the law has led to many absurd and highly inconvenient situations, but perhaps the most conspicuous instances are those of the Australian Prime Minister (originally an American), who when contemplating candidature for the British Parliament learned to his surprise that he must first become naturalised as a British subject and the case of Mr. George H. Perley, Acting prime Minister of Canada. Mr. Perley was born in the United States, but he has become a Canadian subject by virtue of his father's naturalisation and he subsequently confirmed this by taking out naturalisation papers on his own account. He is thus a British subject within the territorial limits of Canada, but in the present state of the naturalisation law he possesses only the status of a foreigner in the United Kingdom.

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DEATH OF SIR CHARLES ROSE.

EXCITEMENT OF A FLIGHT IN AN AEROPLANE.

The inquest on Sir Charles D. Rose, M. P. for the Newmarket division, who died in his motor-car, while returning from Hendon after an aeroplane flights, was held by the Westminster Coroner.

Captain Frank Rose said that his father was 66 years of age and enjoyed good health. He took a great interest in aviation, and had very often expressed a desire to go up in an aeroplane. He understood that his father went for a flight with M. Verrier, an experienced flyer. Mr. Grahame White had told him (Captain Rose) that the flight did not last more than seven or eight minutes, and that no great altitude was attained. His father made no complaint afterwards; on the contrary, he enjoyed the experience very much. Nothing went wrong, and the landing was all right.

Albert Sugden, the chauffeur, said that after the flight Sir Charles walked about and chatted with friends for half an hour or so, and then entered the car. He did not say anything to him on the way back. On arrival, when he got down to open the door, Sir Charles was standing up in the car, and had already opened the door. He said, "I feel very unwell," and fell on to him. He held him, and then let him fall gently on the pavement. The valet was called, and Sir Charles was placed in the car and taken to Dr. Milligan's house in Upper Brook Street.

Dr. Milligan said that Sir Charles was dead when he saw him in the car. He had made a post mortem examination, and found that there had been an almost complete wreckage of the arteries which supply the heart muscles with blood, and the heart was very fatty, while there was evidence of arterial degeneration. Death was due to the fatty condition of the heart.

The Coroner: The excitement of going up in an aeroplane would be just the thing to bring on a heart attack?—Yes, I think it would. The Coroner said that one lesson that could be learned from that inquiry was that aeroplaning was not a suitable occupation for people who were getting on in years, because of the excitement. In a man like Sir Charles, 66 years of age, with a heart in the condition his was, it was a dangerous thing to do. Flying should be left to those who were young, vigorous and robust. Sir Charles might have lived many years if he had continued a placid and quiet life. A very useful life had been cut short, which they all very much regretted.

The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

SLAVERY IN PORTUGUESE AFRICA.

STRONG CRITICISM OF FOREIGN OFFICE.

Sir T. Fowell Buxton, presiding at the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, referred to the continuance of slavery in Portuguese Africa, and said that since Portugal owed so much to British support, the Society was justified in calling upon the Government to insist on the carrying out of reforms which should have been made long ago.

Mr. J. W. Wilson, M.P., speaking of the year's work of the Parliamentary Committee, said that whether a Liberal or a Conservative Government were in power, there was always need of such a Committee to watch the interests of native races and keep Parliament informed of their grievances. They had pressed for an inquiry into the Putumayo atrocities with the hope that this would act as a check and a warning to English capitalists, that, even if they carried on operations outside English territory, they would still be held responsible for the conduct of their agents. The committee did its best to settle quietly the grievances brought to its notice, and was careful to make rigorous inquiry in every case, for it realised that it could only damage its influence if it were to take up rotten cases.

Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey, dealing with the Portuguese native labour question, made a vigorous attack on the Government. The Foreign Office appeared to have determined that it would do nothing to force Portugal to put an end to slavery in her colonies, but it could not take the line that slavery was a domestic concern of Portugal, since in that case our protective alliance must be denounced. If the matter were not fraught with such terrible consequencies for half a million souls there would be something comic in the efforts of the Foreign Office to adopt the Portuguese view of this slavery, and to think that the thing could be changed by changing its name. The arguments advanced in the White-book concerning the advantage of this system to the natives had served to defend slavery for a hundred years. The Portuguese Government must be told that it must choose between England's protective alliance and the toleration of slavery.

Mr. Hardenburg, who was received with great aplause, briefly told the story of his discovery that matters in Putumayo required investigation, and expressed the hope that public opinion would bring about the death of the rubber industry in that country, since only by free labour could, the production of such inferior rubber, be made profitable.

A representative of the Swiss League for the Protection of Aborigines, suggested the formation of an international federation.

DANISH PRINCE IN AVIATION SMASH.

While taking a trip in a biplane at Copenhagen on April 24, Prince Axel of Dent mark, second son of Prince Waldemar, and nephew of Queen Alexandra, had a very narrow escape from what might have been a serious mishap. His Royal Highness in addition to being an officer in the Danish navy is a very keen aviator, and has, for some time, been in possession of his pilot's certificate, which he gained by passing in a very brilliant manner all the necessary tests.

On April 24 the Prince made a most successful flight, during which he gave a demonstration of the complete skill with which he manages his aeroplane. Unfortunately, just as his Royal Highness was bringing his biplane to earth, a sudden gust of wind blew the machine out of its course and drove it violently against a barrier. The force of the impact was sufficient to reduce the aeroplane to a mass of splintered struts and tangled stays, from which, greatly to the relief of all who had witnessed the mishap Prince Axel extricated himself unhurt. He was quickly surrounded by several of his fellow aviators, who heartily congratulated him upon what seemed to be a miraculous escape. Beyond a slight shaking Prince Axel sustained no injury whatever.

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STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

A MAYTIDE IMPRESSION.

Shakespeare's birthday falls at the time when Stratford-on-Avon, arrayed in the glory of Spring verdure, looks its best, when the birds are in full song, as if to greet the joyous day, and welcome the poet's admirers assembled for the Festival. The witchery of the season, with its insistent cal, probably contributes to the success of the commemoration, for, as Chaucer long ag told us :

When Zephirus eke with his sweete breathe
Enspired hath in every halte and hethe
The tender croppes . . . .
And small foules maken melodi,
Then longen folk to gon on pilgrimages.

However that may be, a goodly company of strangers forgather in Stratford every Maytide to attend the performance of the plays and view the scenes amidst which the poet spent his youth and closing years. The old town, happy in its situation in the heart of England, happy in its site on the right bank of the Avon, possesses the two-fold charm of a lovely setting and picturesque streets. Orchard and meadow compass it round, garden and paddock occupy perhaps half the space within its bounds, and in such rural surroundings, in one of the quietest and most open of its streets, Shakespeare was born, probably on April, 23, 1564. He was educated at the Grammar School in Church-street. His way to and from school lay along the High-street past the home of his contemporary, Katherine Rogers, the mother of the founder of Harvard University, past the "Great House" of the Cloptons, which he brought twenty years later, past the chapel of the Guild of the Holy Cross, which adjoins the school and the Guild Hall.

Where he and his wife lived during the four or five years in which their three children—Susannah, Judith, and Harriet—were born is not known; but as everybody knows he went to London in 1585 or 1586, returned to Stratford at frequent intervals after 1600, spent the closing years of his life in the old home of the Cloptons, to which he gave the name of New Place, and was buried in the Parish Church. From the birthplace to the Church is perhaps a little over a quarter of a mile. The winding route is marked not only by the birthplace, New Place, and the Grammar School, but also by the homes of his daughters, his eldest grandchild, and his friend and neighbour, Julius Shaw, who witnessed his will and that narrow space thus richly associated with the memory of one of the greatest of mankind, draws men to it as does no other spot in England. The timber fronted houses, eloquent of Tudor days, the still older tower of the Guid Chapel, and the row of ancient alms-houses invests 'this classic ground," as Boswell called it, with an atmosphere of the past that cannot fail to impress the visitor.

Yet he who would see the most pleasing prospect that Stratford offers should view the town from the field across the river to which the ground from the High-street gently slopes. It is a fascinating scene that presents itself to the spectator in this Avonside meadow. To the left is the mill on the site of the mill mentioned in Doomsday, this side of it stands the church with graceful spire tapering high above the immemorial elms, opposite rises the handsome theatre raised to Shakespeare's memory by a townsman, and to the right a picturesque bridge of fourteen arches built in Henry VII.'s reign by the same Sir Hugh Clopton who built New Place. In the foreground, reflecting mill and church, theatre and bridge, flows the placid stream ; at our feet lies the meadow with its brave show of "freckled cowslips," "daisies pied," and "lady smocks all silver white," and the background is a confusion of red tiled roofs and blossoming fruit trees, with the grey tower of the Guild Chapel modestly overlooking all.

This venerable tower has witnessed most of the events in the town's long history. It may have seen the ravages of the Black Death that decimated the inhabitants; it certainly witnessed the passing of the old religion; it looked down on Prince Rupert as he rode by at the head of his troopers; on Henrietta, Charles's Queen, who in 1643, was for three days the guest of Shakespeare's daughter, Susannah Hall; it was lit up by the two great fires that devastated the town. But it has been more than a witness, it has played its part in the life of the town; its clock, which admonished the boy Shakespeare as he "crep like snail unwillingly to school," still regulates the movements of the burgesses; the great bell that tolled when the poet's remains were carried past to their resting place, yet rings the curfew every winter evening as it has rung for centuries.

And standing there in the meadow, where the poet must often have stood, with "the willow leaning aslant the stream," and "the lark singing at heaven's gate," one gets very near to Shakespeare, and strives to recall from his works traces of the scene. There is no reference to the mill or to the church, but stay! For surely the grave digging scene in "Hamlet" was inspired, as were the lines on the poet's tombstone, by the desecration of the graves in the churchyard and the removal of the bones to the charnel-house that formed part of the building until 1800. His writings are equally silent about the bridge, but again there is reason for pause.

To those familiar with Stratford nothing in play or sonnet is more convincingly local, as has been recently pointed out, than the mention of that tiny waterfowl, the lesser grebe or dabchick which haunts and has doubtless long haunted the river near the bridge. It is to the characteristic shyness of the dabchick that the poet refers in Venus and Adonis.

Like a dive dapper, peering through a wave,
Who being look'd on, ducks as quickly in,

and Stratfordians will have it that Shakespeare observed and learned the habits of the bird from the parapet of Stratford Bridge.—J. C. Tregarthen in the "Daily News."

A few days between the hours of 3 and 4 a.m. housebreaking and theft was committed in Nanakwara, Karachi, in a compound in which there were about 40 to 50 houses The thieves effected their entrance by breaking through the wooden bars of a window by means of an instrument for boring holes. Two of the thieves took up a position with knives and 'lathis' above the ladies of the house who were grinding wheat and the third man decamped with a box containing cash and jewellery worth about Rs. 1,079. On the alarm being raised by the inmates of the house, the police, with several other people of the neighbourhood, came to the spot. The thieves meanwhile broke open the box, left it in the Church Mission compound, and carried off the contents. The footprints of four persons were traced by trackers who carried the trail to a distance of about five miles to a resting place on the Mugger Pir road leading from Kunbharwara where, it appears, the thieves shared the booty and again moved by the same route as far as the river where the footprints were lost. The police are further investigating the case.

PIANOFORTE TOUCH.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF ITS PRODUCTION.

At a recent meeting of the Physical Society, Prof. G. H. Bryan read a paper on "The Dynamics of Pianoforte Touch," which should prove of much interest at least three classes of people. The subject has in the first place a purely scientific interests; secondly, the makers of mechanical piano players should find in the researches carried out by Prof. Bryan most valuable indications of the direction in which they must move to improve the mechanism, however perfect it is even at the present day, of the mechanical piano-player, and thirdly, the subject is one which appeals to every pianist.

There is a common impression that it is hopeless ever to expect the piano player to fully reproduce the touch of the virtuoso. While Prof. Bryan does not go so far as to positively assert that this impression is erroneous, he does insist that it should not be accepted without proof or test, and he has proceeded to carry out experiments to investigate just what is meant by "touch" and whether it is capable of being reproduced to a greater extent than hitherto upon pneumatically controlled pianos.

The question turns very largely on the extent, if any, to which the "quality" of individual notes can be varied by striking the notes in different ways. Such a possibility involves the inferences that (a) the intensities of the fundamental tone and its several harmonics are capable of independent variation; (b) these variations can only be produced by varying the behaviour of the pianoforte hammer while it is in contact with the string, for example, by lengthening or shortening the duration of contact; (c) such an effect can only be produced by rapid time variations of the pressure applied to the keys, while they are being depressed, e. g., by a fairly rapid decrease or increase of pressure produced by smartly striking or heavily pressing on the key.

The author describes experiments which appear to indicate beyond all reasonable doubt the existence of such effects of "touch," and which certainly demonstrate the possibility of reproducing them by means of the modern "pneuma ic" instrument. For this purpose the author's piano-player, which is a first-class instrument of standard type "but" with the whole keyboard under one common control was fitted with an 'auxiliary lever" for which a patent application has been filed. This lever operates directly on the face of the auxiliary regulating bellows, and the air-tension in the bellows can be regulated by means of a sliding weight placed on the lever, or by applying hand pressure to the lever itself. In this way "the touch of the human hand can be transmitted directly to the keys of the piano." So far as the experiments go, they indicate that even if the lever is worked in conjunction with suitable expression marks, as could be done by a person of moderate experience, increased breadth of contrast is obtained, while by varying the position of the lever independently of the pedaling a variety of dynamical effects can be produced, which can further be increased by hand control.

A short sharp pressure produces a bright ringing treble with a light bass a sustained pressure produces a rich bass with a soft treble ; the general character of the tone being suitably described as "metallic" in the first case and "woody" in the second. A very conspicuous feature of these experiments is the marked differentiation which they show between notes in different parts of the scale, especially in chords, the notes of which are accurately ranged (as is unfortunately often not the case in music rolls). The duration of the pressure required to produce the maximum effect on a particular note of the piano varies continuously from the treble to the bass and being least in the treble and greatest in the bass, and by means of this natural or dynamical differentiation notes in a particular part of a chord at any part of the scale can be accented independently of the rest.

Whether it is possible to vary the quality of individual notes is a point that can only be tested by playing single notes as opposed to chords. The differences that can be effected can only be noticed by a trained ear; in the author's experiments it has been found that some persons notice very marked differences, others notice very slight differences, others no differences, at all. The differences are probably as conspicuous as those between a stopped string and a harmonic on the violin. It is not always easy to produce these differences for purposes of demonstration, though it is often easier to do so in the course of playing through a suitable composition. In any case the author finds that the effects can be obtained more easily with a pneumatic player fitted with an auxiliary lever than in striking the keys with fingers. When the lever is disconnected the change observed affords some indication of the origin of the popular belief in the limitations of the pneumatically played piano.—"Scientific American."

"NON-FLAM."

As announced in Parliament, Messrs. Whipp Bros. and Todd, of Aytoun-street, Manchester, have decided to offer to the nation the whole of the valuable patent rights of "non-flam flannelette." The gift to the nation is extremely valuable.

Mr. Edward Mercer Whipp and other directors of the firm explained to a Press representative the finding of the secret and their desire that the whole nation should benefit by its value.

"Some years ago," said Mr. Edward Whipp, "the Coroners called attention to the dangers of flannelette, and we there upon considered whether we should give up manufacturing the material or try and find some process that would render it absolutely safe. We commissioned the best scientist we knew—Dr. Perkin, a Professor at Manchester University—to make experiments, and after a long period of research he discovered the process. It is regarded as one of the greatest discoveries of the Manchester University, for it renders the article permanently fireproof. The chemicals used are perfectly harmless."

Any firm will be able to use the process.

"We can treat lace curtains," said Mr. Whipp, "so that if you put them in the gas flames they will not burn. We can render any dress material or shirting the same. We can proof wood, so that it will not burn. The only thing necessary for this is the machinery for the application of our formula."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HEALTH TALKS.

Tonics Their Use, Abuse and Danger.

Under existing conditions, everyone in India needs a tonic at some time. Most of the drugs used for this purpose are, however, merely temporary stimulants which lose their effect soon after being stopped, or are powerful poisons, life arsenic and strychnine, which should be used only under the doctor's orders.

The need for tonics is, usually, that people have made undue demands on their nervous system. Alcohol, which so many take to enable them to meet these demands, is one of the worst things they can use. Apart from the reaction it causes, there is grave risk of its seriously undermining the general health.

Everyone will naturally ask—What is the best tonic? Let that distinguished physician, Dr. Claude L. Wheeler, answer. He writes:

THE BEST TONIC.

"Either to keep the nervous system of the healthy individual up to the mark, or to raise it to necessary efficiency when attacked, not only protein (the body-building food) but phosphorus must also be forthcoming in ample quantities. This applies with peculiar force when the bodily forces are weakened from previous attacks of illness, and the digestive organs are unable to take up their proper quantity of nutriment from the ordinary meals.

"Obviously, a combination of pure protein with that form of phosphorus which normally exists in the body and nerves will be exactly what is needed in such cases. Reasoning thus, Science has produced the combination demanded. It is known all over the civilised globe as Sanatogen.

"The debilitated nerves and tissues take up Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks up water, Sanatogen is in no sense a stimulant. It is a food—a highly concentrated and very nutritious food—endowed with special tonic properties and nothing else."

Because of these properties, nearly sixteen thousand physicians have certified in their own handwriting to its value, while every medical paper has printed articles enthusiastically praising its power in the treatment of nervous conditions.

Among these conditions are impaired memory lassitude, a feeling of physical and mental debility depression, so-called 'nervous dyspepsia,' insomnia and nervous exhaustion."

Soon after taking Sanatogen, the sufferer is conscious of an unaccustomed sense of well-being and fitness. Lassitude is lost, sleep returns, his haggard expression vanishes, his eyes grow clear and bright, work is no longer a burden, but it is done with increased ease, and he understands the meaning of the phrase "The Joy of living" as he has never understood it before.

REMARKABLE STATEMENTS.

Mr. Harri de Windt, one of the most distinguished travellers of the day, writes : "I have derived enormous benefit from taking a short course of Sanatogen. Sanatogen in a few short weeks has made a new man of me, physically and mentally.

Mr. Alexander Cross, M. P., writes : "I have no doubt Sanatogen has had a material effect in the vigour and physical fitness with which I have been enable to go through my duties. It is only fair to say I have been rather surprised at the results. They have just been what you predicted.

If you wish to know more about this preparation, which can be obtained of all Chemists, and Bazaars write for a copy of a most interesting Book, "The Art of Living," by a well-known physician. It will be sent, free, to all mentioning this paper, on application to A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), Box 226, G. P. O., Bombay.

T.S.C.

CARUSO'S SONGS TO CONVICTS.

"American gaolbirds make the most appreciative audience in the world," said Madame Sarah Bernhardt, when she played before a big assemblage of convicts in the West lately, and now similar testimony comes from Enrico Caruso. The Federal Prison at Atlanta, Georgia, was the scene of Mr. Caruso's appearance on the 22nd ultimo and the audience numbered over 800. Mr. Caruso's publicity agent says that the great tenor and all the convicts were in tears before the performance ended. The programme included "Paradise, Oh! Paradise' "Ridi" (Pagliacci), the "Sob Song," and "Oh, for the Wings of a Dove."

"I never sang so well in my life," Caruso declared. "My heart went out to those poor crying men, and I had all I could do to keep from faltering in the midst of the "Sob-Song." I put my heart into my singing, and if I brought a ray of joy to but one prisoner I am well content."

HAWTHORNE'S VERSES.

In a corner near the stage sat a man who has been much in the public prints of late—Julian Hawthorne, now 60, and looking many years older, the son of America's most famous novelist. Hawthorne is undergoing a year's imprisonment for devoting the literary talent he inherited from the great novelist to the concoction of fraudulent mining literature devised to lure dollars from unwary investors. Hawthorne wrote a poem in honour of Caruso, describing the unique entertainment. The first verse describes the "living dead"

Whom the world shuts out and the bars shut in,
Man-made scapegoats of all men's sin.
Then in the hush of the great blank hall
God wrought a wondrous miracle ;
For a voice like a glorious trumpet call
Arose as a soul from the deeps of hell.
And our souls rose with it on wondrous wings—
Rose from their prison of iron and clay,
Forgot the grime and the shame of things
We were men once again in the sunlit day.
Sin and grief and punishment
Were lost in that human trumpet-call,
Cheek by jowl with the poetic Hawthorne
was "Lupo the Wolf" and a band of Black-Handers, and scores of other well-known undesirables. Hawthorne is making his first acquaintance with the inside of a gaol, and, to quote a despatch from Atlanta sent to the New York office of "The Daily Telegraph," "he wept all the time." Caruso shook hands with the writer, and expressed the hope that he would soon be free.

Ty Cobb, America's greatest baseball player, now starring in the South with his own team, escorted Mr. Caruso to the penitentiary, and made a sympathetic address to the prisoners. "After all" said Cobb feelingly, "we all realise that the margin between the saint and the sinner is precious small at times, and no man can afford to revile another." Coffee; cake, and ice-cream concluded the pleasant, and apparently profitable, séance.

ROYAL OPERA.

SUCCESSFUL OPENING OF THE SEASON.

The grand opera season, which has been looked forward to with unusual interest, opened on April 22, at Covent Garden with a performance of "Tannhauser" and a very exceptional season is promises to be.

Not only is the reperto re the most extensive and eclectic for many years past—German opera, and Wagner in particular, being particularly handsomely represented—but the syndicate have secured a list of singers—including the one and only Caruso—which may be said to be about the best possible.

The close attention with which the large audience last night followed each familiar scene and number—the great majority cheerfully resigned the pleasures of the able rather than miss the close of the opera ; that is to say, the overture and ballet music, though, of course, the latter belongs to a latter date—proved beyond all shadow of doubt that there is still a future for early Wagner. More advanced Wagnerians even permitted themselves to smile discreetly at the efforts of the budding colossus to free himself from the shackles of Italian influences ; other less stalwart disciples, not so well versed in the traditions of the music-drama, found what may be called at this time of day the set arias and concerted pieces wholly to their liking, while fashionable opera patrons who have their own ideas in regard to melody voted such tunes as "Elisabeth's Greeting" and "Star of Eve," excellently good.

"Tannhauser" retains its interest undimmed if only because the character of the hero is an interesting reflex of the composer's temperament. When Tannhauser is not crying salt tears of contrition—it was the æsthetics rather than the ethics of religion that appealed to Wagner—he is pouring out his soul in a flood of neurotic sentiment.

If there are, per aps, pages in the "Dutchman" that are more prophetic of the later Wagner than anything in "Tannhauser," the latter shows a stronger grip of dramatic necessity and a surer knowledge in the marshalling and handling of the situations.

Last night's performance not only compelled attention musically speaking, but it was remarkable for the happy manner in which the stage illusion was preserved.

If Frl. Kappel's Venus was not quite everything that was sensuous and seductive her movements and actions were symphony of stately and eloquent gesture, while her voice did full justice to the urgent passages in which the part abounds. Tannhausers who give one the idea of being independent of the aid of the corsetiere are few and far between, but if Herr Hensel's embodiment of the knight-errant was not a robustly temperamental one his easy carriage and ingratiating personality contributed as much to the pleasure of the eye as his essentially vocal voice did to that of the ear. The opening scene with Frl. Kappel gave the opera a capital start, and one quite understood Venus's chagrin at being deserted by a lover with such a persuasive voice.

A FINE ELISABETH.

Frl. Perard-Petzl's conception of the saintly Elissbeth was a splendid foil for the class of emotion which supplies the motive power of the opera. She acted and sang with infinite grace and charm. There was the true ecstatic ring in her delivery of the "Greeting," while the "Prayer" was sung with a touching simplicity that was wholly convincing. The Wolfram was Herr Hofbauer, who will be remembered in connection with the production of "Konigskinder" last season. Love that passes all understanding—such as that which possessed the soul of the self-sacrificing minstrel—must ever be irresistible in its appeal. Herr Hobauer realised the dignity and pathos of the strong man who laid down his life for his friend very finely, and his extremely sympathetic and expressive voice and dignified bearing completed a picture which as regards its main essentials was one of complete harmony.

The Shepherd's music is generally approached—by the audience, if not by the singer—with a certain trepidation. Happily there was but little falling away from grace—or rather pitch—in Miss Rourke's case, and her pure, fresh voice supplied the keynote to the pastoral scene which synchronises with Tannhauser's return to earth.

The fate of the septet is too often left to the musicianship of the individual singer. Last night it went so well as to give at least the impression of careful rehearsal. The scene at the end of the second act secured its usual enthusiastic reception.

Herr Johannes Fonss's sonorous voice completed the vocal balance as regards the principals and the other small parts were more than ordinarily filled.

Dr. Rottenberg conducted carefully, but he missed to some extent the frenetic note that dominates the Venusberg music. Nor did the stage revels conjure up visions of the Ruisian ballet. Covent Garden is giving us so much this season that perhaps one day we shall see this scene mimed in a way worthy of the music.

ROYAL VISITORS.

It was not a tiara night—these come later—but jewels were freely worn. Soon after the curtain was raised on the "Venusberg' the Duke of Connaught and Princess Patricia came into the King's box. Princess Patricia was in white soft brocade, the bodice embroidered in pearls and diamonds, and she wore a pearl necklet and a diamond ornament dropped down in the centre of the forehead. Major and Lady Hilda Murray, Miss Adams, and Captain Worthington were in attendance.

Lady Mond wore pearl grey satin and tulle and some diamonds. Viscountess Esher in gold and mauve brocade wore a bandeau of pale mauve studded with diamond ornaments. The Marquise d'Hautpoul, who wore dull mauve brocade and a diamond bandeau in her hair with a diamond necklet, was in a box with the Italian Ambassador and the Marchesa Imperiali, her Excelleney being in black.

Mrs. George West, with her younger son, Mr. John Churchill, occupied Lady Ripon's box. The Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, who was in greyish purple brocade, wore diamonds in her hair and fastening her dress bodice. Earl Howe occupied his usual stall, as did Lord Westbury ; Viscountess Allendale was in white, and wore a diamond hair ornament and a collar of diamonds.

The Countess of Limerick was in white, and wore a diamond aigrette and necklet. Lady Cheylesmore was in a box with her two sons, and wore a white brocade gown, diamond and pearl neck ornaments, and diamonds in her hair.

Others present included Lady Greenwell, Mrs. Arthur James, Mrs. Farquharson of Invercauld, Baron Goldsmid, Baron Frederick d'Erlanger, Mr. Pandeli Ralli, the Hon. Henry Denison, Mrs. Wesley Watson, Mrs. Wythes, and Sir Harry and Lady Waechter.

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE "BOOM."

The trade of New South Wales with Japan and other Eastern countries is increasing at a remarkable rate, necessitating the companies accelerating their time-tables, and building larger steamers. The exports are particularly heavy.

DRIVING OUT THE EVIL ONE.

In the Children's Court at West Ham a boy named George Porter was charged with theft, and was asked what made him do it.

The Boy : The devil tempted me, sir.

Mr. Gillespie : Has he tempted you before?—Yes, four or five times.

Mr. Gillespie : Well. I must give you the birch. Perhaps that will knock the devil out of you. Six strokes.

£50,000 FOR CRYSTAL PALACE.

At a meeting of the General Purposes Committee of the London County Council, it has been decided to recommend that a contribution of £50,000 be made towards the scheme for purchasing the Crystal Palace and grounds for the use of the public. It is stated that several members opposed any contribution being made, and the decision in favour of the grant was secured by a majority of only two.

SPEAKER'S "PERQUISITES."

The Speaker of the House of Commons has issued an emphatic denial of an oft-repeated statement that by virtue of his office he receives a present of wine from the State, broadcloth from the Cloth-workers' Company, bucks and does from the Master of the Buckhounds, and other perquisites. Mr. Lowther states that the assertion is frequently made in the Press on the authority of some anonymous correspondent "I should like to see that correspondent and have a few moments' talk face to face with him," is the Speaker's comment.

OLYMPIC ATHLETES.

The failure of the Australian authorities to begin preparations for the next Olympic Games in Berlin, in 1916, is provoking a good deal of criticism. Meanwhile, Mr. E. S. Marks, who accompanied the Australian representatives to the two last Olympic Games, suggests that Australia should be represented by the following team : Two military riders, twelve riflemen, fifteen Association footballers, twelve oarsmen, two gymnasts, five men and five women swimmers, one diver, two golfers, two tennis players, one road cyclist, one track cyclist, three general athletes, two wrestlers, and one yacht and crew of six men.

A STRAY CARTRIDGE.

The circumstances of an unusual explosion fatality at Braydon Oak, Savernake Forest, were inquired into by a police superintendent and Dr. Maurice, of Marlborough, the divisional police surgeon. The victim of the accident, was the ten-months-old child of a keeper, named Fergusson, employed by the Marquis of Aylesbury. It was left lying in its mailcart in the keeper's house. An explosion was heard by the father, who went to the child and found that it had been shot in the side of the chest. He immediately ran with the child to Savernake Hospital, but death ensued shortly afterwards. The theory suggested by the investigation is that the child somehow got possession of a stray cartridge, and, in playing with it, struck it against some hard substance, probably the wheel of the mailcart, which caused it to explode.

THEFTS IN CHURCH.

Yvonne Ffooks, a cultured and handsome girl of 19, who was smartly dressed in a tweed costume, pleaded guilty at the London Sessions to stealing two handbags from churches in the West End of London. Detective-Sergeant Gray said that the prisoner took ladies' handbags from their seats whilst the owners were taking Holy Communion. He went to the Grove, Hammersmith, where he discovered other bags which had been stolen, and twenty or thirty letters from different well-to-do men with whom she had been corresponding and who continually pestered her. She had been led as ray and jilted while in service in the West End. A report from the Lewes Police Station stated that the prisoner, whilst staying at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, telephoned from there to a local firm of motor-car dealers to send round a car and chauffeur. The car was sent and was driven all over the country. His lordship postponed sentence until next Sessions, with the object of seeing if the girl could be sent to a suitable home.

STUDIO WEDDING.

Among the host of New York's spring brides, the palm for originality is unanimously accorded to Miss Katherine Burritt, who became Mrs. Harold H. Deeming The couple were married in the studio of the bride's parents, and the keynote of the ceremony was unconventionality. The bridegroom wore a smoking jacket of white vicuna finished with white satin, and his trousers were adorned with broad stripes of white silk at the sides. The bride wore a long-trained sleeveless mediæval gown of white satin charmeuse, elaborately trimmed with ropes of pearls, and a cap similarly ornamented. She had no orange blossoms or bouquet. Her robe concealed her figure when she stood, but revealed it at every movement, and was declared by the 500 fashionable guests to be superbly beautiful. The studio was illuminated with thousands of candles, instead of electric lights, and the walls were draped with Oriental hangings. The conventional orchestra playing the familiar wedding march from "Lohengrin" was superseded by eight girls in Greek costume, who sang a Swedish wedding march and selections from Grieg and others. There were no bridesmaids.

NO TROUSERS.

An educated man named Arthur Flatman, aged 34, whose conviction for being concerned in the theft of a spirit case was quashed by the Court of Criminal Appeal, pleaded not guilty at the London Sessions a few days later to stealing an overcoat from the Inns of Court Hotel. Flatman told the Judge and jury that he had a big lawsuit coming on, and this was a "put up job" to prevent him bringing a certain action against another party. It was true that he helped a man on with an overcoat in the bar, but it was not true that the man was a confederate, and that he knew the coat was stolen. Contending that the prosecutor had not proved that his coat was stolen, Flatman said he knew of a man who had received compensation at twenty different hotels in respect of pairs of trousers which he said had been stolen during the night. It was eventually discovered that the man had gone in each case to the hotels without any trousers. (Loud laughter.) After a retirement of nearly two hours, the jury decided that although Flatman's evidence was unsatisfactory, there was not sufficient evidence to convict him. They, therefore, found him not guilty. A second charge against Flatman of conspiring with another man to corruptly take a reward of £5 under the pretence of helping Frank Gabriel Day to recover a spirit case was not proceeded with. The Judge, in discharging the prisoner, told him he had been extraordinarily lucky.

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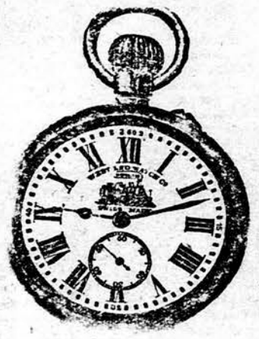
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IE AMERICAN FLOODS.

A NATIONAL PROBLEM.

e floods in the upper watershed of th , with their tragic accompaniment o ing and wide-spread ruin, will have e with them a large compensation ey prove to this nation, says the entific Am rican" that the question o ontrol of the Mississippi River and its itaries is broader than any state or unity and t at it must be faced and ered by the nation at large.

anyone asks why the Federal Govern should be urged to take hold of this lem on a national scale, and assume esponsibility for the time and labor reat cost involved in obtaining com- control of the Mississippi River, y it is sufficient to remind him that raina- basin of this great river covers one per cent. of the total area of the ed States. A line delimiting the iers of this area starts on the Loui- coastline, sweeps westerly through s, and then northwesterly through New ico, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and tana; swings across the Cana- border line to re-enter the ed States in North Dakota; then es on its easterly bearing through South ota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, northern ois, northern Indiana, Michigan, Ohio even swings into New York before it es on its southerly bearing through Penn- ania, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and finally reaches the Gulf through Mississippi and Louisiana.

ve except the arid regions, every re mile of this vast territory contributes quota, be it large or small, to those is which, with persistent regularity, flow the twenty million acres of land ch lie between St. Louis and the Gulf.

rue it is that some of the floods, such hat which devastated the upper valleys hio, and threatened the lower regions he Ohio and the Mississippi, are com- atively local in their origin and effect, this merely points the moral that any quate treatment of this stupendous pro- m must be based upon the broadest d of a survey of the whole situation in ich every possible agency which may be tributory to disaster is investigated.

The drainage basin of the Mississippi er covers 1,244,050 square miles, and of total the Missouri basin covers 527,150 are miles; the Ohio basin, 201,700 square es; the Arkansas basin, 186,300 square es; and the upper Mississippi basin lying ve the junction with the Missouri River ,900 square miles. In the Red Basin 90,000 square miles and the Central lley, lying between the Missouri River the Gulf of Mexico, cover 69,000 square es. Although the Missouri basin is by the largest it is comparatively ry region and its rainfall is moder- e. The Ohio basin constitutes the zone heavy precipitation, and although in a it is less than half as great as the Mis- ri basin, it contributes about three times much water to the Mississippi River dur- the year. Moreover, there is apt to be ide difference in the various basin- bet- en the rainfall and the run-off. The ssouri basin, for instance, where the soil sandy and highly absorbent, and the nds are dry, delivers a much smaller per- ntage of its rainfall to the main river n does the surface of the Ohio Valley. us the Missouri has an annual rainfall of 6 inches and a run-off into the river of 12 per cent. of this. Of its annual nfall of 34·7 inches the upper Missouri livers but 27 per cent to the river. The io basin, on the other hand, with an ual rainfall of 43 inches, delivers 30 per t of this into the river.

It will be readily understood from the ve comparison that if the levees in the er regions of the river are to be assisted their work of keeping the flood within its nks by a system of reservoirs at the head ters, the most promising field for investi ion is the upper reaches of the Ohio, and tributaries. It is, of course, doubtful if system of control of this kind could e with such a four days' rainfall as caused recent floods; but it might greatly tigate disaste , and it is for the Federal vernment to undertake immediately the essary surveys to determine what can be e along these lines.

That the rapid denudation of our forests s increased the total volume and the ed of the run-off into the rivers during avy rains, cannot be disputed. This ggests that any movement for Federal ion should receive the hearty co-operation the powerful interests which are working forest preservation and for the reforesta- ion of denuded lands. Also, if the vernment investigation should show that ervoir construction would materially ist in Ohio and Mississippi flood preven- n, the Reclamation Service should prove be a powerful factor in the new movement rthermore, this would be the time to w up a definite policy with regard to the servation and control by the Nation of water powers.

If ever there was a great National undertaking which called for intelligent co-opera- ion and thorough organisation, it is to be and in the control of our greatest river. Above all, Congress should avoid hasty d ill-considered action. The problem ould be considered from the broadest tional stand-point; and the final plan ould be agreed upon, only after this great estion has been viewed from every ssible standpoint and submitted to the ghest technical investigation.

Finally, whatever may be done, let it ver be forgotten that by far the most im- rtant and pressing obligation is the con- ction, as early as is physically possible, the system of levees and revetments roughout the full length of the rivers fected.

THE THOUSAND-FOOT SHIP.

Not so very many years ago, that distinguished naval architect, the late Sir William White, surprised the world by stating that if the conditions of transatlantic traffic called for a 1,000-foot ship it would be perfectly practicable to build and operate a vessel of that size. Few of us at the time dreamed that there would ever be a call for such a huge vessel; yet so rapid has been the development of transatlantic travel, and so industrious have been the dock and harbor commissioners on both sides of the Atlantic, that not only is accommodation in the way of channels and docks being made ready for such a ship, but thanks to the enterprise of the steamship companies, the 1,000-foot ship is within sight. The launch of the "Vaterland" (formerly known as the 'Europa') for the Hamburg-American Line has carried the transatlantic liner up to within fifty feet of the thousand-foot limit suggested by Sir William White as a remote possibility. If we remember rightly his statement was made at the time of the appearance of the White Star liner "Oceanic," the first ship to exceed the length of the "Great Eastern" (692 feet) and the first to exceed the limit of 700 feet. Since her appearance the progression has been rapid. She was followed by the "Adriatic," 725 feet over all the "Lusitania," 790 feet; the "Olympic," 882 1/2 feet; then by the "Imperator," 920 feet; and now by this 950 foot ship. A third vessel is building upon the slips at Stettin. She is to be larger than the "Vaterland," and if her length is increased only by the freeboard of the "Vaterland" at her stemhead, this ship will have the distinction of being the first 1,000-foot vessel.

Frequently the question is asked, what is the limit of practicable size? How big will be the liner of ten or twenty years hence? In reply it can be confidently said that the physical limitations are those only of the depth of our entrance channels and the length of our harbor piers. Judged from the economic standpoint, from the point of view of revenue earning for the steamship companies, there is every inducement to build these transatlantic liners in ever-increasing sizes; provided, of course, that the speed be maintained within reasonable limits. It may be broadly stated that the larger the ship, the less the cost of carrying a given number of passengers and a given tonnage of freight. The same principles which have led our railroads to build 50-ton cars and 300-ton locomotives encourage our shipbuilders to produce vessels 1,000 feet or more in length.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

BOOKING OFFICE COMEDY.

"Earl's Court," said a man in a hurry at the booking office window at Earl's Court Station. The booking clerk smiled.

"Earl's Court," repeated the man angrily. The clerk's smile broadened,

"I said Earl's Court—what are you grinning at?" shouted the man furiously, and then he laughed. "I mean Blackfriars."

"He is the third man this morning," said the booking clerk (according to the "Daily Mail.") "This absentmindedness seems to be contagious. I have known a dozen people to make the same mistake in one day. It is most marked in the morning in people who look as if they had overslept themselves and are in a great hurry. One man who has a season ticket often comes and buys an ordinary ticket. He obviously does not know what he is doing, and it is only when the ticket is punched that he discovers his mistake."

"LITTLE DORRIT."

Mrs. Mary Ann Cooper, of Southgate, the original of Dicken's "Little Dorrit," who died the other day in her one hundredth year (says the "Daily Mail"), used to recall the frequent visits of Dickens to her father's farm at Sunbury, and she retained at her Southgate home the bedstead on which he used to sleep. On one of his visits, she said, Dickens, for a joke, dressed himself in cordu oys, and applied to her father for work. The request was refused, but the applicant was offered a bed of straw in the barn for the night.

She also recalled (says the "Daily Dispatch") how Dickens would persuade her to miss Sunday afternoon sevice at St. Pancras Church in order to explore the places of interest in the city, promising her some alluring treat in the way of a visit to the Tower, fun with the beadles, or romps in the parks.

INVOLUNTARY "NUT."

It is doubtless a pleasant thing to feel that you may confidently fall asleep under the soothing ministrations of the barber, resigning yourself to him with restful passivity, like clay in the hands of the potter. But there are risks. A staid business man (says the "Manchester Guardian") proved this quite recently. He did not even fall asleep, but he lost himself in thought and paid no attention to the doings of the hairdresser. Half-an-hour later, in a restaurant he found himself, or somebody with his features, reflected in a mirror. His hair, shining with unguents, was brushed ruthlessly backward from his brow and parted abnormally in the middle. He stared in astonishment, and muttered, "Turned me into a nut, begad!"

"NO' A BAD HURL."

On the journey back from Clydebank (says a writer in the "Glasgow News") I met one man who does not think our car system perfect—but, of course, Monday was the Edinburgh holiday! He started as we jolted over a stretch of well-worn asphalt roadway. The cars were "shoogly an' cauld an' draughty"; there was "nae room in them"; and "whaur dae they think a body's to spit?" The only good point about them was that they "gie ye no' a bad hurl for the money.' This saving statement, emanating from such a severe critic, was very gratifying. But the little pleasure was short-lived; for, on an inspector boarding the car at Anderston Cross, it was discovered that the man had travelled from Dalmuir for a penny fare.

"ROMAN PUNCH."

There was much public criticism during the Presidency of Mr. Hayes (says the New York correspondent of the "Standard"), because he declined to serve wine at White House dinners.

Mr. William Evarts, then Secretary of State, who was a connoisseur of wine declared that it was not according to the rules of international hospitality to invite the Diplomatic Corps to dinner and not to serve it with wine. Mr. Hayes was willing to make an exception in favour of diplomatists but Mrs. Hayes was obstinate.

The difficulty was overcome by secret orders to the cook to serve "Roman punch" in oranges. Thereafter this course was pursued whenever diplomatists dined with the President, care being taken that Mrs. Haye's own orange should be filled with an innocuous liquid.

The incident became a joke among the diplomatists, who referred to the punch course as "the life-saving station."

ARNOLD BENNETT'S BIRTH-MARK.

Mr. Arnold Bennett (says the "Daily Sketch") loves to be taken for a Parisian. He knows his Paris well, and has written of her magic nights. Perhaps his greatest joy when he lived there was to entertain his un-Parisian English friends and astonish them with his knowledge. At lunch onday, in a little restaurant just off the Boulevard des Italiens, he asked a friend of mine: "If you didn't know, would you take me for an Englishman?" "Of course!" replied his companion, eyeing him maliciously over his vinegars. "More than that, I could name your county—Staffordshire!" "What in the world makes you say that?" inquired the mortified novelist. "Deduction, my dear Watson, deduction," crowed my friend; "every time the waiter brings you a plate, automatically you lift it and turn it over to see the 'pot mark'—the maker's imprint." "Good Lord!" said Bennett, "I must have been doing it all my life; we all do it in the Potteries." But the gesture with which he did it was quite Parisian.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE ABBE DELILLE.

The Abbé Delille died on May 1 1813, and there is some talk in France of celebrating his centenary. His work is chiefly of historic interest in the literature of his country, but certainly, if a prodigious contemporary vogue is sufficient to entitle a poet to a centenary, few more heartily deserve it than Abbé Delille. The first editions of his poems ran usually to 20,000 copies that of his translation of the Æneid ran to 50,000, while for one of his poems he received the then amazing price of 40,000 francs. Some of his popularity was due to the fact that he was a favourite figure in Parisian society. He was extremely affable and had a childlike sweetness of manner; he had to the full the Frenchman's gift of brilliant talk and epigram, and polished circles hung upon his lips when he read extracts from his unpublished works. Moreover, he was as interesting to the Parisians during his voluntary exiles in Switzerland and England as when he was moving about, the phœnix of the salons. Newspapers recorded his sayings and doings abroad, and the phlegmatic remark made by him when his ship in the Mediterranean was in danger of being overhauled by pirates. "Those rascals little think how stilly I could make them look in an epigram." put all Paris in good humour. He died at the age of 75, and when his body lay in state in the College de France, with the head in a laurel wreath and the face touched up a little with paint, the whole capital thronged to do its last honours to the dead poet.

APPRECIATION IN BRITAIN.

His work had some appreciation in Britain and those who have familiarised themselves with the teachings of the Scottish school of philosophy will remember how Dugald Stewart, when he turned aside from his metaphysics to discuss such subjects as "Taste" or "Beauty" used to quote Delille, and set the student discussing mentally the subtle question whether the Scotsman's prose or the Frenchman's verse were the more flat and insipid. In the France of his day, however, he was nothing less than the prince of poets. His poems were to be found everywhere, in the country as well as in the city, in the cottage as well as in the chateau, and Johnson, who when he found the copy of the "Seasons" in the inn parlour, declared Thomson's fame to be fame indeed, would not have grudged the laurel to the Abbe Delille. Sainte-Beuve has made an inventory of the elements that made him popular. "People found in his work, set forth in a facile and pretty way, everything that they liked to learn or recall, classical and memories, college allusions within everyone's reach, episodes touchingly romantic, historic names, disasters or glories of an easy popularity, descriptions of society games or experiments in physics, anecdotes or learned notes, which made a sort of little encyclopaedia round the poem, and gave you a varnish of universal instruction. This is severe enough in its gentle irony. Merlet is more direct when he complains that Delille gave us facsimiles of nature that left his readers cold, in a style that ended by being mechanical, and likens him to a beaver which although in captivity, continues to build the dam for which it has no use. "Or rather," he adds, "those verses, struck with a punch, seem to issue from a workshop where furniture, scenery, landscapes, toys, mantelpiece ornaments, and a thousand other luxurious fantasies are made to order." On the whole, one thinks the centenary celebrations will not be either numerous or very hearty.

SCOTT'S PRICES.

In the New York "Nation" Mr. E. P. Morton continues his study of the prices charged by Sir Walter Scott for his books and their influence on book prices generally, and in the current issue, in which he discusses the novels, the interesting fact is established that it was Scott who standardised the price of the three-volume novel at a half-guinea the volume. During the early years of the nineteenth century novels ran from three to six volumes usually at anything between 3s. and 6s the volume. The only exception to an outside of 7s. was a translation in four volumes of "Gil Blas" at two guineas the set. When, in 1814, "Waverley" appeared Scott did not innovate upon the prices then current, but he charged 7s., the highest upon the market, the only other three-volume novel of that year published at the same price being Lady Morgan's "O'Donnell." The results were so satisfactory that the novel of the following year, "Guy Mannering," was also offered at 7s. The year 1816, however, saw an advance of one shilling the volume, and "The Antiquary" shared with Lady Caroline Lambs "Glenarvon" the distinction of being sold at 24s. the set. With "Ivanhoe" the price went at a bound to 10s. a volume, although the two other books of that year, "The Monastery" and "The Abbot" fell back to 8s. It was with "Kenilworth" that at last the standard price of half a guinea was reached, and although, by publishing "Peveril of the Peak" in four volumes, Scott got two guineas the set as against a guinea and a half for a three-volume work, 10s. 6d. per volume remained his fixed price. Naturally the infection of this high price spread. In 1830 1s out of 28 novels were offered at 31s. 6d.; in 185 53 out of 64; and in 1840 51 our of 58. Effort from time to time were made by publishers to obtain a market for new novels issued at an easier rate, but it was only the nineties of last century that witnessed the decline and fall of the three-volume novel at a guinea and a half and its supercession by the single-volume form at 6s.

LONG INTERVALS.

Mr. Bennett, as Max Beerbohm has been reminding us, is keeping Hilda Lessways waiting. "Hilda Lessways" appeared in 1911, the year following "Clayhanger," and the final instalment of the trilogy is not yet even an "announcement." In the meantime those who have been preparing for its coming by reading the two volumes over again tell us that they have found it to their interest to read them in inverse order of publication—namely, "Hilda Lessways" first and "Clayhanger" after. Those long waits between issues are less common in the case of novels than of other books. The second volume of Tovey's "Letters of Thomas Gray" appeared four years after the first—a sufficiently long delay,—but a further eight years were to elapse before the final volume (important if only because the index volume) become accessible to the public. Moreover, those who had taken in the books serially had the doubtful pleasure of noting that, simultaneously with the publication of the third there was announced a second and amended edition of the previous two volumes. Another case is that of the "Poetical Works" of Mr. Bridges. The sixth volume appeared in 1905, and everyone knew that there would be a seventh, because there were uncollected poems of great worth lying in the "Monthly Review" and elsewhere—indeed, a seventh volume is now intimated. Yet that is eight years ago. Lovers of Mr. Bridges, however, have had something to allay their impatience in the circumstance than in the Oxford edition of his poems, which excludes only the eight dramas, there are almost a hundred pages of new or uncollected verse, and that it may be had for eighteen pence. Are readers sufficiently aware, or, being aware, are they sufficiently grateful for the fact, that scholarly editions of so many of our best poets, well printed and well bound, are to be had in the "Oxford Edition of Standard Authors" at that low price? The latest issue is the Spenser of Messrs. Smith and Selincourt.

MR. PAUL'S BEGINNING.

It is interesting to notice that among the first books to be published by Messrs. Greening under the new auspices of Mr. Stanley Paul are a series of "Memoirs of Secret History concerning the French Revolution," "Recollections of an Officer in Napoleon's Army," and a volume on Madame Pompadour in the 'Court Series of French Memoirs." The fact reminds us that the French memoir, as it always has been, still is, and probably always will be, with us. There has been, however, a considerable lull in the publication of such works in recent year. Four or five years ago was the time of their glory. They were issued in great numbers; a man going on a holiday was as ready to take a memoir with him as a novel, and there was a whisper that their popularity was a threat to fiction. Such books aim at entertainment, and at their best satisfy the perennial craving of the public for readable history. Within the last year or two, if they have decreased in number, they have, in one respect improved in quality. They depend less for their attraction on mere scandal. Compilers are more chary in these days of working in offensive matter, and translators from the French are more careful to eliminate what would jar upon the sesibilities of the British equivalent to Dame Anastasie.

SAD BOATING FATALITY.

LONDON CLERGYMAN DROWNED.

Efforts to recover the body of the Rev. Patrick Watson, of St. Matthew's Clergy House, Westminster, who was drowned by the sinking of a punt in which were his two sisters and two undergraduates, were unsuccessfully undertaken on Thursday, in mail week.

The details of the accident are peculiarly distressing. Mr. Watson's mother resides at Harrow-on-the-Hill, and his two sisters were on a visit to Oxford in order to be present on the occasion of his taking his M. A. degree. Mr. Watson was a member of Merton College, and took honours in the school of Modern History in the summer term three years ago.

Mr. T. A. Peach, an undergraduate of Merton College, who was one of the party has given a vivid account of the accident. He states that they were proceeding above Folly Bridge, and as they rounded the corner, the stream caught them and caused the boat to swing into the bows of two steamers. One caught the stern of the punt and the other the bow. Immediately the little craft began to sink. He and Mr. Clarke, an undergraduate of Christ Church, climbed into one of the steamers and seized a rope. Mr. Watson and his younger sister were at that time hanging to chains, and were between the two steamers. Mr. Peach was supporting the other sister. Suddenly the younger Miss Watson released her hold. Mr. Watson and Mr. Clarke tried to save her, and the former disappeared. A rescue party came in response to call for help, and took from Mr. Peach the elder Miss Watson. Mr. Peach then got between the steamers, and, putting his hand down into the water luckily caught hold of something. It proved to be the younger sister, who was then in a very exhausted state. He held her until assistance arrived.

Mr. Clarke was picked up lower down. He was hanging on to the rudder of a steamer, having gone under the bows and come up at the stern. It was a wonder considering the strength of the stream, that any of the party escaped.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ARRIVAL OF THE LARGER HAT.

Hitherto hats for the spring have kept almost exclusively on the side of smallness, piquancy, and scantiness of trimming, but a visit to a well known modiste who has just returned foom Paris with innovations in the matter of dress that will make a direct appeal to every woman, reveals the fact that the fiat has gone forth, and hats are to be larger. As to colours, writes a lady correspondent subdued shades are still popular, black, black and white or black with touches of garter blue tete de negre and mulbery shade predominating. For trimmings, aerophane and tulle are the favourite materials, and feathers and ospreys grow larger, while on all straw hats the frill of tulle or lace is apparent, having a very softening effect on the face beneath. A pretty hat shown by this modiste is of black picot straw with a delightfully becoming curve in the brim, which turns up sharply at the back to show much of the arrangement of the hair. Layers of black and white tulle slightly gathered are held in place by a line of fine white osprey and two large white ospreys are arranged at the back. In another hat we have a helmet-like shape, the crown being of accordion pleated tulle and the brim of pedal straw. A black moire ribbon is laid round the crown and is tied in a bow in front from which springs a beautiful black osprey. The edge of the brim is finished with finely kilted black tulle. A Leghorn hat of the shady shape usually associated with this straw is also seen with old-blue and red roses and blue and green leaves, giving the old-world note of colouring. The old blue shade is repeated under the brim, and is seen in the large velvet bow at the back. A lace frill is attached to the extreme edge of the brim.

BLOUSES AND TEA GOWNS.

Among the latest arrivals from Paris, in the way of blouses is one of the new lemon yellow in the softest of dull-faced satins. The long sleeves to the wrist turn back with dainty cuffs of black and white net, this material in the same mixture being used to mark the opening at the throat, where it forms a little fichu arrangement of charming old-world character that carries us back in thought to—

"The age of Folly and of Cards,
Of Hackney Chairs and Hackney Bards."

Quite distinctive is the line of the shoulder, which is marked by hem-stitching right up to the neck.

OTHER NOVELTIES.

A new rest gown is a noteworthy item. It is of crepe de chine of the palest blue, made still lighter and more dainty by motifs of lace, as fine and filmy as that seen in the jabots that fell over the velvet coats and brocaded waistcoats of light-hearted courtiers in the days of Louis XV. The "robe de nuit," to be quite up to date, must be of the finest linen, and made with short sleeves, finished with fine kiltings of the fabric, edged with lace.

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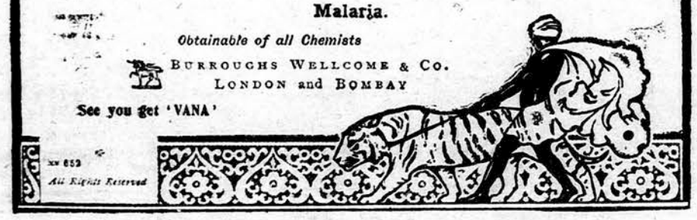
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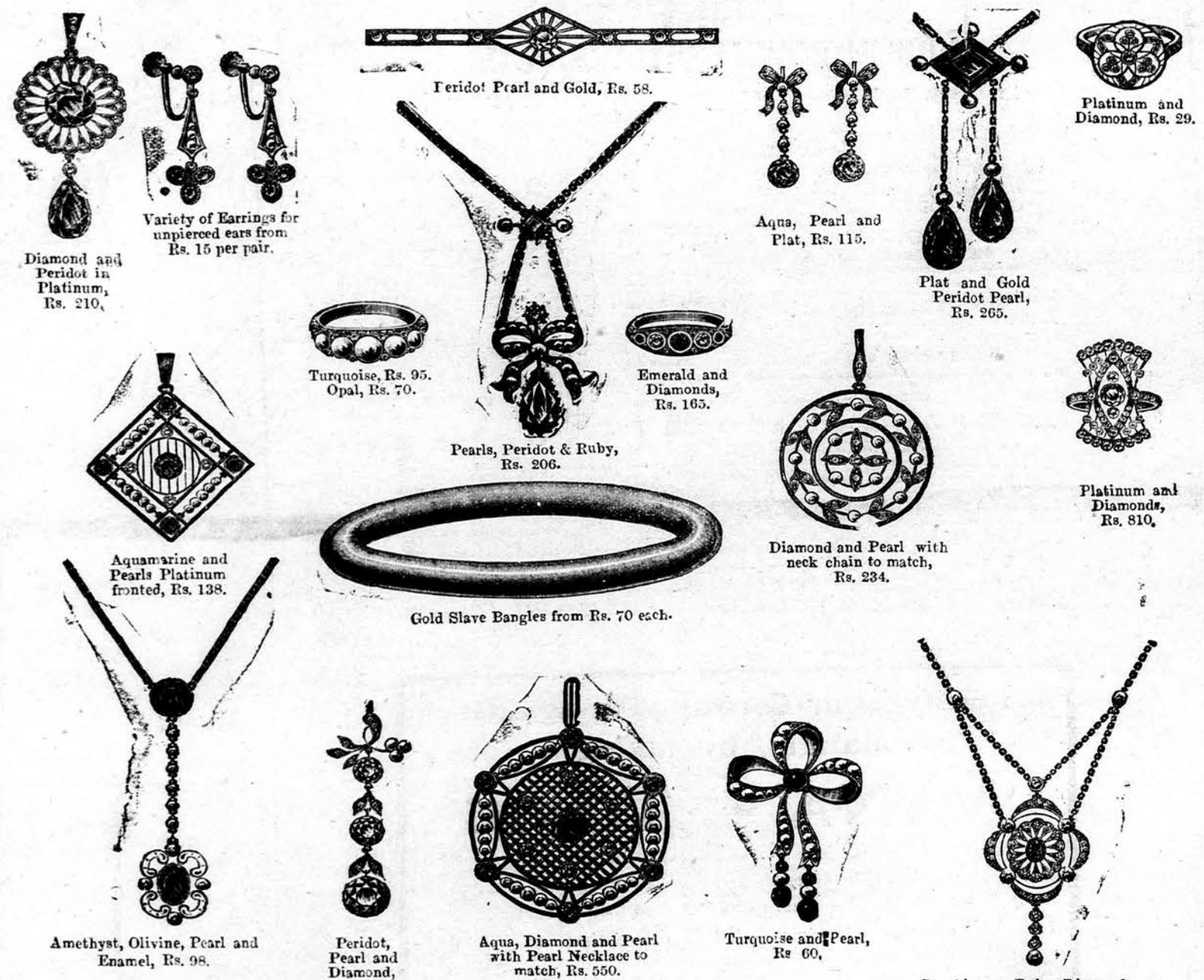
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